Heritage and Destiny

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Banned?

German court bid to proscribe nationalist party

see pages 16-19

also in this issue:

Larry Talbot reviews Quentin Tarantino's epic Western *The Hateful Eight*

see page 24

and

Mark Cotterill interviews the new Chairman of the National Front: David MacDonald

see pages 12-13

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 72 of *Heritage and Destiny*. It is with much regret that I have to inform you of the passing of *H&D* patron, staunch British nationalist and my good friend and comrade Richard – Jock to all his friends – Spooner. Jock will be remembered by many older readers as a dynamic NF organiser in Birmingham during the 1970s. Born on St George's Day in 1943, he had worked in Australia for many years before retirement, and remained a generous supporter of nationalist causes right up to his last moment. Despite years of serious illness, Jock had an active retirement, travelling the world to pursue his interests in history and archaeology.

He died on March 4, the day a group of his English friends and comrades – including both myself and *H&Ds* assistant editor - were meeting up at one of his favourite real-ale pubs in Manchester, for a day's socializing. So it was fitting to toast "Jock" with the first round of drinks.

As *H&D* readers will have read in the previous issue, I was very fortunate to have been able to visit Jock in Australia in January, just over a month before he died. We will publish a full obituary in the next issue.

The late Richard Jock Spooner (*far left*) at a social gathering in Port Adelaide with colleagues Dr Fred Toben, Peter Hartung, and *H&D* correspondent Dave Astin (*far right*).

One of the few main countries that Jock never visited was the USA, mainly for political reasons. However he always followed the political situation there very closely, even more so this past year with their very interesting presidential primaries.

Of course the candidate everybody is talking about is Donald Trump, and in some movement circles on both sides of the Atlantic he is being talked up as "one of us" and the next great "White hope." As Martin Kerr pointed out in his debate with Sidney Secular in issue 70 of *H&D,* nationalists need to get a quick reality check, as that is very far from the truth. Trump is not pro-White, he never has been.

Just like with the Pat Buchanan campaigns of 1996 and 2000, nationalists should not get side-tracked into supporting the Trump campaign, either financially or by donating your time on the ground, as it will all end in tears (just ask me about it, I was there working at Buchanan HQ in Mclean, Virginia when it all went pear-shaped) when the Trump equivalent of Bay Buchanan gets rid of you from the campaign and then denounces you as "vile racists" or even "evil neo-Nazis" who have no place on the campaign of a candidate who claims to be "1000% " pro-Israel, and/or in the "party of Lincoln."

Those with long memories going back to the end of the last century, should also remember that when myself, Martin Kerr and others were organising and raising funds for the BNP out west, via the American Friends of the BNP support group, Trump was backing the ultra-left-wing Marxist party Sinn Fein and their American support group "Friends of Sinn Fein", at their "thousand dollar a plate" fund-raising dinners in New York.

Anyway one thing is for sure, if Trump does manage to secure the GOP nomination later this year, it will make the general election very entertaining (I for one can't wait to watch him debate with Hillary Clinton), if nothing else.

OK back to elections this side of the big pond. As Peter Rushton points out in this issue (*see pages 22-23)* there will be the fewest number of nationalist candidates standing for many years. This just about sums up the present sorry state of the nationalist movement in Britain today.

As Peter points out in another article (*see pages 16-19*) the situation on much of mainland Europe could not be more different, with nationalist parties polling very well in both national and local elections, but more importantly getting candidates elected, something we in Britain stopped doing many years ago. So don't give up just yet, nationalism here can succeed as it has done in Europe. And as Jock Spooner would have said; "we just need to get our act together first," but maybe in not so polite words to that effect!

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's another great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Should We Stay Or Should We Go?

Roger Kelly says we should go

On June 23rd, the British people will be asked a question that nobody has asked them for forty two years: "Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union?" I read with interest Bill Baillie's fascinating article in *H&D* 71 why nationalists should vote *Remain* and stay with the EU, but I must disagree with him.

Remain or *Leave*? The arguments for and against will be (more or less) the same as they were in 1975, when the ballot paper was phrased as *Yes* or *No* and both Bill Baillie and Sir Oswald Mosley voted *Yes*. I was too young to vote back then, but this time I'll be voting *Leave*. And it's not a left-wing or right-wing thing. The case for Britain leaving the EU is the case for national independence. "If you cannot get rid of the people who govern you, you do not live in a democratic system," said Labour's very left-wing Tony Benn, a lifelong opponent of rule from Brussels.

And the main argument for staying in the EU (although I grant you not Bill Baillie's) is that Britain is a sad, poor, racist, lonely land if we stay outside. "We believe, passionately, that Britain is better off in Europe," declared the former Lib Dem leader Nick Clegg, an unapologetic cheerleader for rule from Brussels. "Richer, stronger and safer in an uncertain world."

The Vote No campaign at the 1975 Referendum was easily caricatured by its opponents (as in this *Evening Standard* cartoon) as a collection of extremists from the wild fringes of the political scene. Shown here carrying the banner (*left to right*) are prominent Labour anti-Marketeer Peter Shore; Tony Benn, figurehead of Labour's far left; crypto-communist backbencher Ian Mikardo; Enoch Powell; and veteran leftwinger Michael Foot. Note the shameless depiction of the National Front as neo-nazi, even though the NF chairman at the time was John Kingsley Read, a former Tory with no "nazi" baggage.

The bookies tell us that the *Remain* campaign is running away with it. And the "Little Europeans" have a powerful argument. Britain can't make it alone. Outside the EU, nobody can hear you scream. Be afraid. Be very afraid!

This country swallowed that scaremongering line forty years ago when I was too young to vote. Will we swallow it again with 19 million Europeans unemployed and Greek policemen with their trousers on fire, and Romanian travellers sleeping in Hyde Park? The arguments for and against EU membership might be exactly the same as they were four decades ago but something has fundamentally changed. The world.

Since the UK joined the European Economic Community in 1973, and had a referendum about our membership in 1975, the global economy has been transformed out of all recognition. First Japan and later China and India have become economic powerhouses. Changes in technology have shrunk the planet. Globalisation means that Europe is no longer the centre of the world. "The World Trade Organization has brought down tariff rates around the world," *The Spectator* noted in a piece called "Ten Myths About Brexit". "Even if we didn't sign a free-trade deal with the EU, we would have to pay, at most, £7.5 billion a year in tariffs for access to its markets. That's well below our current membership fee."

The EU itself has changed from a confident Common Market to a tired, increasingly fragmented super state, bickering about debts so huge that they will never be repaid – the Greek debt burden works out to be around £22,000 for every man, woman and child in the country. How exhausted Europe seems today! How worn out by arguments!

There are not 400,000 French people living in London because they like the climate – I've met some of them, and they are not all liberal-lefties, many support the FN. No, they have fled one of the great stalwarts of the EU, and now a country in deep economic decline. The European Union looks like a knackered idea from the last century. That wasn't what the UK – derided as "the sick man of Europe" in the 1970s – longed to be a part of forty years ago.

The greatest failure of the EU is its currency, a political construct with no basis in economic reality that carries the seeds of its own destruction. A single currency can never work without a single country. Nineteen nations with vastly different attitudes towards work, tax and corruption are locked together in a straitjacket of financial union. But you can't have financial union that works when one country makes Mercedes and another country makes moussaka, when one country pays its taxes and another does not, when one country goes to work for eight hours while another does the lambada on the beach.

It is no coincidence that EU countries which have retained their own currency – the *zloty* in Poland, the *kroner* in Sweden, the pound in the UK – are doing better than the countries that labour under the dead weight of the euro. The euro doesn't work and it is the reason why youth unemployment in Spain is nearly 50 per cent, and why the suicide rate is rising in Greece, and why the EU hobbles far behind other regional economic groupings like NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement – USA, Canada and Mexico), Mercosur (South America) and ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations – Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, *et al*). "None of which," noted London's Mayor Boris Johnson (who I now gather is backing the *Leave* campaign) "has these elaborate sovereignty-sharing arrangements, with a peculiar parliament and court and a vast and ever growing corpus of supranational law."

These nations trade for their mutual benefit. They are not bound by the madness of a single currency. They do not have open borders. They get on with their neighbours without giving them the keys to the safe. But those of us who campaigned for Britain to keep the pound were mocked as loony, swivel-eyed xenophobes. "The real madmen," wrote Iain Martin in *The Daily Telegraph*, "are those who created the euro, who thought that political dreams and vanity could trump economic sense and cultural and national differences, by creating a currency union on a vast continent without safeguards."

The case for the UK remaining in the EU will be made by the same people who assured us that Britain should ditch the pound sterling for the euro. They were wrong then. They are wrong now. On the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the French magazine

Le Monde warned its British neighbours about the perils of leaving the European Union. "Britain beware," said *Le Monde*. "Brexit could be your Waterloo. Don't let the sirens of fake independence pull you away from the continent. Just as in 1815, your future is in Europe. The country which cornered Napoleon cannot succumb to Nigel Farage."

But this is to make the incorrect assumption that British Euroscepticism – that euphemism for the visceral loathing that nationalists feel towards our unelected masters in Brussels – is the personal property of the right. Yet there is a deep tradition of anti-EU feeling in the UK that covers the political waterfront.

Half a lifetime ago, when this country last had a debate on our relationship with Europe, two of the most iconic political figures of the age – Enoch Powell and Tony Benn – both campaigned against the UK's membership of what was then the European Economic Community. The reasoning of these wildly different men was the same – their objection to the subservience of an elected government to unelected foreign bodies, the meek surrender of our national sovereignty, the fundamental lack of democracy in the EU.

Joining the EU, Benn wrote, was, "The most formal surrender of British sovereignty and parliamentary democracy that has ever occurred in our history." "For the first time in centuries," said Enoch Powell, "it will be true to say that the people of this country are not taxed only upon the authority of the House of Commons. The judicial independence of this country has to be given up. The law made elsewhere will override the law which is made here." Britain in the late 20th century – the sick man of Europe – wasn't listening. But does the booming Britain of the 21st century still need the comfort blanket of Europe?

Former Respect MP George Galloway (*above left*) with Nigel Farage at a February 2016 rally for Leave.EU, one of two rival campaigning coalitions on the *Leave* side of this year's referendum. Opponents are already labelling this another coalition of 'extremists' as with the Benn-Powell alliance in 1975.

David Cameron is currently negotiating with our EU chums for a better deal for Britain. He is not challenging any of the great founding principles of the EU as set out in the 1957 Treaty of Rome, the "four freedoms" – the freedom of movement of capital, goods, services and people across the EU's internal borders. He knows that controlling our own borders is impossible within the EU.

The changes Cameron is seeking are more peripheral – the abuse of welfare benefits and being excused from the EU's aim of "ever-closer union". But even these modest requests, even these pitiful little crumbs, have been rejected. Martin Schulz, the president of the European Parliament, said, "What makes me sad and angry is the undertone of national resentment. Hatred is spread. People are used as scapegoats." It was "not possible" to change the UK's relationship with the EU, said Schulz, adding that Britain "belongs" to the EU. Just to be clear – David Cameron is not asking for much. And he's not going to get it.

Apparently it doesn't matter. The bookies – so rarely wrong – have the British odds-on as wanting to remain in the EU. Yet we were always a bit different to the rest of the Europeans, who all had good reasons for cowering together.

The East Europeans emerged from the long decades of rule by the Soviet Union that followed German occupation. The last century saw dictatorships in Greece, Spain and Portugal. There are bitter memories of war and occupation in France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Belgium. After the darkness of Europe's troubled 20th century, the EU must have seemed like a burst of heavenly light.

The British signed up simply because we thought the Common Market would be good for our Seventies economy. Federal Europe was never a British dream. We never needed anyone to save us.

The assumption is always that the EU will last forever. No doubt the Roman centurion surveying Hadrian's Wall when the mortar was still wet in 128AD was certain that the Roman Empire would rule Britannia until the end of time. But all empires fall. The Roman Empire, British Empire and the Soviet Union all came and went. And if the mightiest empires eventually fade into the mists of time, then why should a failed economic experiment like the EU be expected to last forever?

I don't know what will happen in the EU referendum. But to millions of Britons it feels like the current arrangement is unsustainable. In 2014, 268,000 EU migrants came to the UK. And that is fine if your experience of EU immigration is pleasant – a charming Italian making your macchiato, a brilliant Polish dental hygienist. But if you live in the sticks and you are fighting for a council flat or a doctor's appointment or a place for your kid in school, then your experience of the greatest wave of immigration in our history is unlikely to be so benign. Yet I know that I have more in common with an Italian or Pole than I do with the Black British or British Muslims.

Geographically – culturally – and yes, shock horror – racially – we are European. But no country within the EU will ever control its own borders and I can't see how the infrastructure of our small country can cope with those numbers forever.

Whatever the polls tell us, the race is not yet run. In the end it will come down to what Matthew d'Ancona called "the self-perception of the British – their sense of Britain's place in the world". The liberal establishment, from Downing Street to Broadcasting House, will argue for Britain to remain in the EU, that the loss of our national sovereignty, the degrading of our democracy, is a price worth paying because it is good for business. But can you really put a price tag on freedom?

Don't let them tell you the British are not a proud, independent nation. Don't buy into their stinking culture of fear. Throw your arms around the big beautiful world. Don't be a Little European. Just vote *Leave*.

Roger Kelly, Reading, Berkshire

Editor's note: So now you have heard both sides of the referendum debate I hope all H&D *readers who are entitled to vote, will turn out and vote on 23rd June.*

The referendum question that will appear on ballot papers is: **Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?** *With the responses: to be marked with a single (x) -* ***Remain a member of the European Union*** *or* ***Leave the European Union.***

I must admit to being surprised by the lack of enthusiasm by most nationalists for the Leave/Brexit campaign. In the 1975 referendum nationalists were working flat-out, day and night for the NO campaign, but this year it's just not there.

What is also interesting is that in Gibraltar all three main parties (the Social Democrats, the Socialist Labour Party, and the Liberal Party) support the Remain campaign. This is mainly due to Spain threatening to close down the border if we vote to leave the EU.

In Northern Ireland the OUUP have changed sides and are now supporting Remain, but the DUP and the more radical Loyalist TUV are still behind the Leave campaign.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith: The Debunking of a Myth – Part V

Editor's note: This is the fifth and final part of this essay – Part IV appeared in Issue 71 of H&D.

On 3 March 1978 Smith knocked together a so called Internal Settlement with Chief Jeremiah Chirau, Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Congress and Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the internal faction of the Zimbabwe African National Union. There would be a senate of 20 blacks and 10 whites, and 28 seats of the 100 seat lower house would be reserved for whites. The new dispensation started with the appointment of a black counterpart for each white minister. A few months later it was announced on Rhodesian Television that a plot had been uncovered to assassinate the leaders of the Internal Settlement, but Smith was not mentioned as having been a target.

At this time pressure was being applied by South Africa – ostensibly in order to hasten the settlement process – with deliberate delays of rail and motor traffic at the Beit Bridge border post on Rhodesia's southern border. The author is of the opinion that this was a contrived incident engineered possibly in part by Smith. He believes that Smith may have used this event as a pretext to convince various key people and constituency associations[142] that the game was up and that White Rhodesians had to accept black majority rule. If John Vorster or his *eminence grise* Foreign Minister and fellow CIA agent, Pik Botha, had been responsible for this intrigue, then Smith would have been fully entitled to go over their heads and make a direct appeal to all South Africans, who would have been outraged on hearing of such a plot. Only a few months previously Smith had attended a rugby match with Vorster at the Loftus Versfeld rugby ground in Pretoria. When it was announced over the public address system that Ian Smith was attending, a spontaneous roar of approval rose from the packed crowd of spectators.

On 30 January 1979 in a final act of political suicide, the white electorate voted in a referendum by 85% in favour of the Rhodesian Internal Settlement. The Rhodesian parliament dissolved on 28 February 1979 and Smith's last day in office was on 1 June 1979.

The new country now styled as Zimbabwe Rhodesia was not acceptable to the international bankers, as their proxies the black "nationalists" were not in "power", and therefore it was not recognised. The bush war intensified.[143] A new conference was convened at Lancaster House, London starting on 10 September 1979 in which the banker-financed terrorist organisations ZANU and ZAPU, now known as the Patriotic Front, also attended. Under the new agreement whites would have 20 seats of the 100 seat assembly, reserved for seven years. The declaration of human rights and the guarantee of compensation in respect of land redistributed from the previous settlement were retained. (The latter clause was violated by land invasions from 2000 onwards with catastrophic consequences). The final agreement was signed on 12 December 1979, but Smith refused to attend the function.

The final sell-out: terrorist leaders, stooges and British 'statesmen' sign the Lancaster House agreement in December 1979 that transformed Rhodesia into Zimbabwe. (*foreground right to left*) ZANU-PF leader Robert Mugabe, ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo, Sir Ian Gilmour (co-chairman of the negotiations), Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, transitional Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and fellow black 'moderate' Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

By "making a 'settlement' his main objective, [Smith created] the one course of action that guaranteed for Rhodesians of all races, defeat in its worst and costliest form." It was a "struggle in which their leader, virtually a dictator, was committed in advance to lose".[144]

In order to ensure that there would be no mishaps during the transfer of power to the highly artificial and foreign sponsored black "nationalists", the international bankers appointed one of their own men, Lord Soames, a director of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd, to be governor during the transition period. On 18 April 1980, after the Prince of Wales[145] had officiated at the hand-over ceremony, Rhodesia ceased to exist . The struggle had ended "in an overwhelming victory for the invading imperialism of money".[146]

THE ZIONIST ROLE IN THE COLLAPSE OF RHODESIA

The first Jews arrived in Rhodesia at the turn of the twentieth century, mostly as peddlers and cattle dealers, and were later joined by so called "refugees" from Tsarist Russia. Many of them gained an economic foothold by illegal means such as "the burning down of insured trading stores, phoney bankruptcies and currency smuggling".[147] By the 1960s they had achieved a financial dominance which enabled their *per capita* monetary contribution to the Zionist cause to be the highest in the world.

In 1952 the Jewish Board of Deputies decided at its annual congress in Bulawayo that it would become actively involved in politics and they soon became "over-represented" in the Federal and Territorial parliaments. However, in the Southern Rhodesia general election of December 1962 there was a White backlash against the integrationist policies of Sir Edgar Whitehead's UFP. The Rhodesian Front, which did not have a single Jewish candidate, was swept to power. "From the Zionist point of view what had happened was just about the worst imaginable, for the government was now firmly in the hands of the very people whom they had for years fought tooth-and-nail to keep out".[148]

The Rhodesian Zionist community "was always totally opposed to independence as envisaged by the ruling Rhodesian Front party, although frequently compelled for reasons of strategy and tactics to occupy positions on both sides of the battle line".[149] The Rhodesian Zionists considered White Rhodesia to be a "*Herrenvolk*" democracy with political trends "dangerous to Jews".[150]

However, as Ivor Benson writes:

"As events were to prove, Rhodesia's Zionists had nothing to fear from a Rhodesian Front party that remained under the firm control of Prime Minister Ian Smith, who emerges in Dr. Kosmin's book with a clean bill of health and without the blemish of a single adverse personal comment".[151]

On 1 October 1964 after their protégé, Sir Roy Welensky was soundly defeated in the Salisbury Arundel by-election, they switched

their support to Ian Smith and their offers of support "were warmly accepted".[152] In the 1965 general election the Jews, who comprised only 2.2% of the White population, were once again over-represented when three of the RF MPs elected were Jews – Joel Pincus, Bernard Ponter and Theo Ellison. The last named lost his seat in November 1971 when he was forced to resign after having been found guilty of tax fraud.

Jewish businessmen whole-heartedly supported the sanctions-busting programme, with one of the key figures being William Margolis, an economic consultant to successive Rhodesian governments after World War II. However, the downside was that economic sanctions greatly increased the Jewish hold on Rhodesia's commerce and industry.

Smith was Judeophile. He had a Jewish godmother, Mrs Tilly Jacobson from Gwelo, a Jewish physician and had no hesitation in appointing Elias (Elly) Broomberg as Minister of Commerce in 1974.

In July 1977 Smith was faced with the revolt of 12 MPs,[153] led by Dr Colin Barlow, who were opposed to any conciliation with black "nationalists" and Smith's proposals to abolish the Land Apportionment Act. Broomberg, who at that time held the key portfolio of Information and Tourism, summarily fired the entire board of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Services, including its Director-General, Harvey Ward. Smith now had full control of Rhodesian radio and television and the first task of the newly constituted board was to persuade the electorate not to support the rebel Rhodesian Action Party (RAP) in the snap general election which was held on 31 August 1977. All the RAP candidates were defeated. By this time, as Benson observed, "The Rhodesian Front had become little more than a Zionist operation"[154] led by a goy simpleton.

The success of Rhodesia's Jews may be ascribed to their double standards – one for themselves and another for the "stranger". Rigid segregation and group interest for themselves and liberal policies of multiracialism and non-discrimination for others, while at the same time maintaining the closest bonds of co-operation with their brethren abroad. "The overthrow of White rule in Rhodesia and its replacement with a puppet black regime was fully in line with Zionism's long term requirements".[155]

South African patriot Ivor Benson (1907-1993) was director of the Rhodesian Government's information department in the mid-1960s but eventually saw through Ian Smith's facade of resistance. Ivor Benson's journal *Behind the News* provided many years of incisive commentary on the betrayal of White interests in southern Africa.

CONCLUSION

There is little need to dwell on the havoc which has since ravaged Zimbabwe. Its once vibrant economy – the second most industrialised in Africa – lies in ruins. Before the introduction of foreign currencies in 2008, hyperinflation reached a world record high of 231 million percent. Unemployment, less than 10% during the halcyon days of white rule, is now 95%.[156] Poverty is at desperate levels and most civil and human rights have been abrogated. The nullification of human rights began as early as 1982, when at least 20,000 Matabeles were massacred over a three year period and tens of thousands of them were tortured in military detention camps.

The question that needs to be answered is why did the Rhodesian Whites capitulate so tamely to the obvious detriment of all the inhabitants of Rhodesia, particularly as they were an intellectual elite with the highest intelligence quotient in the world? A study was conducted between 1962 and 1966 in the Salisbury district and the results were published by Nathaniel Weyl in the *Mankind Quarterly* of April-June 1967.[157] It found that 7% of white children had IQs of 130 or better, while of 800 pupils in this gifted category, 12 had IQs of 130+. In the genius category of 180+ one in every 1,000 white Rhodesian children qualified, whereas the statistical expectation is usually that only one out of every 30,000 should achieve this ranking among white children. Yet when it came to making political decisions and voting, white Rhodesians behaved like complete imbeciles.

Robert Ardrey, the American sociologist and Phi Beta Kappa provides some vital clues. One of his principles reads as follows: "The sum of external hostility equals the sum of internal solidarity".[158] (This principle can be reduced to an equation TSOEH = TSOIS.) Thus when a nation or community is faced with an external hostile force, it automatically creates an equally intense solidarity to counteract that force. This solidarity is enforced by an unquestioning, unthinking unity, which suspends the critical faculty and will not tolerate any alternative thought, communication or argument, particularly if it were to denounce its leader, as that would weaken the psychology of the internal unity. If the group sets up the right leader it will prosper and defend itself admirably, but if it elects an incompetent, irresolute, naive and untrustworthy leader, like Ian Smith,[159] it will destroy itself and ultimately crumble into dust.

Rhodesia was the front door to Southern Africa, while the back door was through the dangerous coastline of the Cape coast. Geopolitically the loss of Rhodesia was a strategic disaster for all the people of South Africa. It cleared the way for the subsumption of South Africa into the international bankers' new world order. If Rhodesia had held firm, which she could easily have done had she not been betrayed; had she developed an oil from coal plant at Wankie Colliery[160] and had she introduced a state banking system, which inevitably would have been replicated by South Africa; the people of Southern Africa may well have been living in a situation which resembles a paradise to-day.

The lessons to be learnt from the tragic fate of Rhodesia and the saga of Ian Smith remain of vital importance to this day. With White nations world-wide facing increasing stress from enforced and unwanted multiracial immigration and a birth rate well below replacement level, they must either face these facts and choose competent and honest leaders who truly represent their interests and wish to protect their unique civilisation, or else they too will end up in the same abyss as Rhodesia did.

Stephen Goodson, Pringle Bay, South Africa

End Notes

[142] I. Benson, Ian Smith explains, *Behind The News (BTN)*, July 1978, 6. At one such meeting in Matabeleland attended by Elizabeth Rayner, she noticed that "the audience seemed satisfied with their hero's explanation" and gave him "a standing ovation!" However, she summed up "his performance as an hour of deliberate and shameless doubletalk".

[143] In terms of casualties 1979 proved to be the RLI's worst year with 38 of its members losing their lives in what was a totally lost cause

[144] I. Benson, Rhodesia – 'Method in the Madness', *BTN*, January 1980, 2.

[145] At a press conference held in Salisbury on 7 November 1964, Smith said the following: "If independence means some unfortunate member of the Royal Family coming over here to haul down the Union Jack, it will be over our dead bodies." *Candour*, July 1965, 27.

[146] I. Benson, 'Rhodesia – A Warning to South Africa', *BTN*, March 1980, 1.

[147] I. Benson, *The Zionist Factor: The Jewish Impact on Twentieth Century History*, The Noontide Press, Costa Mesa, California, 1992, 181. Most of Benson's comments are sourced from Dr B.A. Kosmin's book, which is listed in the bibliography.

[148] *Ibid.*, 174-175

[149] *Ibid.*, 174

[150] *Ibid.*, 174.

[151] *Ibid.*, 177.

[152] *Ibid.*, 177.

[153] Originally 22 MPs were in disagreement with Smith, but only twelve were expelled. They transformed the Rhodesian Action Movement, which had military support, into the Rhodesian Action Party. The split was precipitated in July 1977 after a delegation, consisting of Dr Colin Barlow and John Wright had returned from a meeting with the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Dr Connie Mulder. Mulder had said that South Africa would not interfere in Rhodesia's internal affairs and had given an undertaking of continued South African support.

At a cabinet meeting, attended by Barlow, Smith said that according to what Prime Minister John Vorster had told him this was not true. Wickus de Kock, the Minister of Security, replied that Smith was wrong and said that he should phone Vorster to establish the truth of the matter. Smith refused to yield, whereupon De Kock accused Smith of lying and handed in his resignation.

[154] *Ibid.*, 179.

[155] *Ibid.*, 181.

[156] http://www.indexmundi.com/zimbabwe/unemployment_rate.html

[157] C.R Moore, 'White Rhodesians – An Unrecognised Intellectual Elite', *Rhodesia and World Report*, February 1968, 10. Anecdotal evidence has revealed that at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, Rhodesian students won most of the prizes. Rhodesian pupils wrote the A-level examinations of England, which were of a higher standard compared to the matriculation examinations set in South Africa.

[158] I. Benson, 'The Ian Smith Myth – An Analysis', *BTN*, September 1977, 2-3.

[159] I. Benson, Ian Smith 'Pinko', *BTN*, November/December 1988, 6. In October 1988 Ian Smith addressed a fringe meeting at a Conservative Party conference. Simon Heffer of *The Daily Telegraph* reporting on the meeting, headlined his article 'Hard Line Welcome on Right of Smithy'. He made the penetrating comment that: "It is one of Smithy's enduring political skills that despite pursuing the Hard Line, he can come out in the end seeming a raving pinko".

Benson summarises the deeply flawed Smith as follows: "Ian Smith may be a 'conservative' at heart, but a shallow one – not one with the insight and will to tangle with that great power that has given the world an age of conflict and suffering unprecedented in recorded history; he could, therefore never think of victory except as some kind of accommodation with that power. Anyone not self-hypnotised by a spurious leadership charisma could have predicted what would happen: a systematic process of piecemeal surrender conducted under the banner of resistance."

[160] Joyce, *op. cit.*, 302. In early 1966 Smith said "that he had plans to produce oil from Wankie coal." Nothing ever materialised from these plans.

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Strong White men or deracinated White males

Scholars tell us that there are more words in English than in any other language. Estimates run between 600,000 and 1 million words. (Swahili, in contrast has 20,000 words.) Most of these words are technical terms, and no one is expected to know every word in the English language.

But here is a word that has been around since 1599, and that White people should commit to memory and start using: deracinated. Here is one dictionary's definition of "deracinate":

1: uproot; 2: to remove or separate from a native environment or culture; especially: to remove the racial or ethnic characteristics or influences.

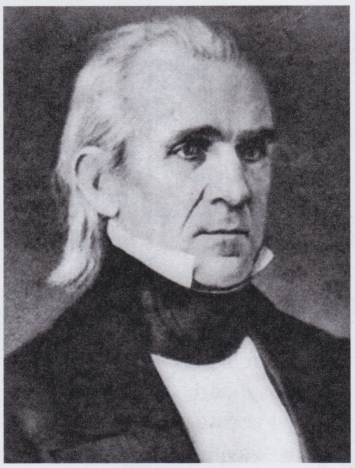
"Uproot" is the original sense of the term, but it is the second definition that is of more use today: someone is deracinated who has been drained of their essential racial or ethnic characteristics, leaving only the outward appearance of their racial identity.

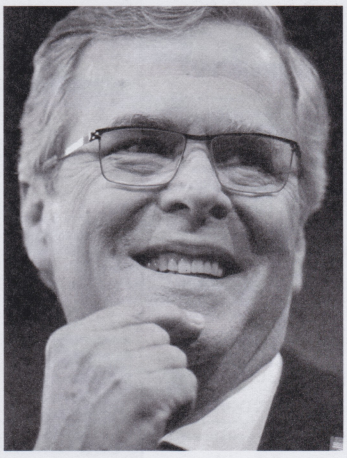
Think of it in relation to the word "decaffeinated." A cup of decaf coffee looks and tastes like the real thing, but there is something important missing.

A deracinated White man is superficially White: he looks White, dresses White, speaks with a White accent and cadence – but inside, he has been drained of the values and characteristics that make White people unique. He is without race in any meaningful sense.

A man who is deracinated feels no organic connection to the racial community to which he belongs biologically. He does not feel himself to be White, and he does not possess a sense of kinship with other White people. Traditional White cultural forms hold no special appeal to him. In consequence, he is comfortable cheering on Negro athletes or bouncing up and down to Negro musical rhythms. In choosing a mate, he may or may not select a White woman: in fact, he often finds a perverse attraction in non-White females: White woman are so "boring" to him, whereas their dusky-hued counterparts are "exotic." Immediate sexual attraction will be more important to him than the racial identity of his offspring.

Those who are deracinated are easy prey to ideologies and belief systems that are hostile to White interests, such as liberalism, conservatism, capitalism, Marxism, globalism, and mainstream Christianity. As one National Socialist put it: "Stand for your race or you will fall for anything!"





Contrasting American leaders: 1840s President James Polk (*above*) and 2016 presidential candidate Jeb Bush (*below*).

A deracinated White man may have the intelligence of a White man, but he lacks a White man's character. He is quick to make excuses and to cast the blame for his failures on others. His sense of loyalty is often attenuated, and it is always conditional. He is quick to condemn the actions of his ancestors: he feels no more connection to them than he does to his fellow Whites living today. He rarely gives any thought to generations to come, and thinks of the future only in terms of his personal "legacy," that is, the reputation that he seeks to enjoy among other deracinated Whites and racial aliens.

If we look around in public life today, we can find no better example of a deracinated White male than Jeb Bush, the Republican governor of Florida and would-be US president. He has been described as "beta male," and Donald Trump has castigated him for having "low energy." But his problem is really much worse than that. Bush is the personification of White weakness and mediocrity. It is not just his Mexican wife and *mestizo* children who give him away, nor his commitment to international capitalism and multiracial non-culture.

No, his whole manner and public persona announces, "I am a man without race; I am devoid of any positive White characteristics or values."

In contrast to the deracinated man, there is the man of strong race: the proud White Man. He is conscious of his racial identity, and he feels himself to be a part of a community of White people. He is knows who his ancestors are, and takes pride in their deeds. His children are of the same race that he is, because he chose a White woman as his mate. He is familiar with White cultural forms, and participates and enjoys them. He dresses likes a White man, speaks like a White man, and has only fellow Whites in his circle of close friends. He carries himself with confidence, and when he gives his word, you know that he is going to keep it. In defeat as well as victory, he takes responsibility for his actions.

If Jeb Bush is an example of a deracinated White male, then James K. Polk is the exemplar of an American White Man of strong race.

Polk (1795-1849) was the 11th president of the United States, from 1845 to 1849. Under his brief presidency, he oversaw the establishment of the US Naval Academy and the Smithsonian Institution, as well as the issuance of the first US paper stamps. But what he is best remembered for is his audacious and aggressive foreign policy, thus expanding the US from the frontier region of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. He annexed Texas, and won a lightning war against Mexico, which resulted in a further 500,000 square miles being added to the nation. He then established the Oregon Territory by negotiation with the British government. By diplomacy and by war, he increased the land mass of the US by a third, and turned it into a continental power that spanned North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

All this was done in furtherance of the ideal of "Manifest Destiny," which held that it was ordained that the White race would occupy and settle the whole expanse of the continent, from one ocean to the other – even if that meant taking it away from the Indians and Mexicans who also claimed the land.

Polk was a self-made man, who did what he felt was needed to be done for his race and nation, with no apologizing or bowing to the pressure of his enemies. Bush in contrast, is weakness and privilege personified.

White Men like Polk – men of strong race – are the ones who built this country and made it great. It is through the likes of deracinated White males like Bush that it is going to hell.

National Socialism, embodied in the United States by the NEW ORDER, will return this country to greatness, by reaffirming its White racial roots, and by placing its government once again into the hands of men of strong race – and banishing weak, deracinated White males from the national stage forever!

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Know Thine Enemy

Simon Sheppard examines the enemy without and within

"Know thy enemy and know yourself; in a hundred battles, you will never be defeated. When you are ignorant of the enemy but know yourself, your chances of winning or losing are equal. If ignorant both of your enemy and of yourself, you are sure to be defeated in every battle."

Sun Tzu

The traditions, structures, and innate morality of the West are under attack. To us nationalists this much is obvious, but it is unrecognised by the public at large. Why is this? Because the adversary has not done us the courtesy of declaring hostilities.

Historical battles took place along traditional lines: war would be declared, then special rules and forces would come into play. The combatants would square off, a bloody battle would ensue and finally a victor would emerge. The loser might be afforded respect, if he had fought valiantly.

The current contest is very different, employing subterfuge and deceit as its major weapons. Having not declared themselves, how are the contestants to be identified?

Sun Tzu, the Chinese military strategist who lived around 500 BC

The contest is one in which the adversary cannot fight head-on; it is a war of feminine versus masculine. All the strategies used are feminine. In this game the female is the Protagonist, the main player who starts the game, and the male is the Opponent. I see it like this: generally in a stable situation the male is content, while the female wants more, she wants to advance, to proceed. Most games are started by the female, whether the male is aware of it or not.

Of course the tactics used are extended well beyond what is traditionally regarded as feminine behaviour, but we do not live in traditional times. Our present position is extreme and utterly unprecedented historically. Nevertheless, feminine these strategies are.

Note that above I have used the word "traditional" a lot – we might say that tradition is masculine, change is feminine. Thus, most games are started by female strategists. This is not necessarily a contest between males and females at all, but it is a competition between female strategists and male strategists. Particularly, I contend that Jews employ and extend female strategies.

Having defined who the players are, let us heed the words of Sun Tzu, to know our enemy: "Know thy enemy and know yourself; in a hundred battles, you will never be defeated. When you are ignorant of the enemy but know yourself, your chances of winning or losing are equal. If ignorant both of your enemy and of yourself, you are sure to be defeated in every battle."

1. Profitable psychosis

One of the most powerful weapons employed against us is separation from reality, which is psychosis. In illustration we can look at the sales technique known as 'Door in the face.' Applying this method, you ask your friend for a loan of £1,000, and this makes it more likely that £100 will be forthcoming when you ask for that. Asking for £100 initially might see you only end up with a tenner. A large demand makes a smaller one seem more reasonable. So we can see how making an unrealistically large demand can be advantageous. With divorce from reality there is no limit to the claims which may be made.

Believing that one has a justified grievance, or an entitlement, is a powerful motivator. All one needs is to be convinced that it is valid.

First there is disconnection from reality, but the Protagonist might go further and shed reality entirely. A simple rule might be applied: 'What's good for me (us) is true, what's bad for me (us) is false.' The Protagonist is unable to appreciate the supremacy of cold, hard fact. She simply cannot comprehend it.

Just what is the supreme power of cold, hard fact? It is that if you ignore it, it will come round to bite you in the back. This will happen as surely as night follows day.

How is this shedding of reality applied in practice? When the female (strategist) seeks to justify or promote something, her mind casts around, seeking an argument that will serve the purpose. Whether the argument is sound, sensible or rational is immaterial. Does it sound reasonable enough to be accepted? Will it fly? This is all that matters. Perhaps she will repeat something she has heard in a soap opera, or an argument hinted at in a magazine. If an argument is suggested which is immediately perceived as ludicrous it will be quickly discarded and forgotten, as if it never took place. Numerous angles will be tried until one hits the spot, that is, sounds plausible enough to achieve the desired shift.

It is similar to throwing mud against a wall, a well-established method of character assassination. If enough mud is thrown some of it is bound to stick. If enough arguments are put forward, one will eventually be thought plausible enough for the goal to be achieved.

The Protagonist is driven by emotion. Her feelings are real to her and in modern society she has become insulated from the forces of the real world. Thus only her feelings have significance, and any argument whatever will be employed to try and validate those feelings. This is why she is impervious to logic and self-contradiction. The female has an astonishing capacity for ambivalence.

Here is a shocking, topical example. At the New Year in the Cologne police region, 126 gang-rapes were reported. Three weeks later close to a hundred Cologne women gathered to hand flowers to "refugees" in a gesture against "xenophobia." To these women, sentiment is all.

Frequent appeals to emotion will be made because the emotional realm is the one in which the female excels. If the male can be held on that ground she will win. If the contest is held on rational, masculine ground she will lose.

North Koreans went through a period of compulsory public mourning in 2011 following the death of dictator Kim Jong Il.

2. Attack the Hindmost

Another powerful strategy is to set up a competition, not with a prize for the first, but with punishment for the last. This starts a reinforcing cycle, as everyone tries to secure a margin of safety for themselves. A person really does not want to be the one showing least enthusiasm, and neither do they want to be the next in line after he's been picked off.

The following is from Baker's book *Race*. Shaka was a notoriously cruel Zulu chieftain, and when his mother died in 1827 this is what happened:–

"Universal mourning was immediately ordered. The chiefs and people began to assemble in a crowd estimated at eight thousand. To eat or drink was forbidden; weeping was compulsory. Lamentations continued all night. Those who could not force tears from their eyes – those who were found near the river panting for water – were beaten to death by others who were mad with excitement. Toward the afternoon I calculated that not fewer than 7,000 people had fallen in this frightful indiscriminate massacre.... Whilst masses were thus employing themselves, Shaka and his chiefs, the latter surrounding him, were tumbling and throwing themselves about, each trying to excel in their demonstrations of grief by alternate fits of howling."

The above account is old but comparable scenes took place on the death of Kim Jong-il in 2011. Mechanisms like these are all around us and we should not underestimate their power.

3. The pincer movement

One strategy remains intriguing, because I cannot identify a feminine origin for it. This is the pincer movement, as when an army attacks on two flanks simultaneously. In Jews, this strategy appears to have evolved as an instinct rather than a conscious tactic. For example in America, Jews are large contributors to both Republican and Democratic campaigns, and Jews notoriously finance both sides in wartime.

This is what is happening when nationalists endure the malevolent attentions of both the State and the extreme left. We are attacked from both sides. The State is supposedly the embodiment of the reactionary, capitalist Establishment. The opposition think of themselves as liberal, anti-Establishment revolutionaries. Yet both endeavour to stifle the nationalist message by various means.

Applying the principle again that the female will use any argument if it suits her purpose, these supposed anti-Establishmentarians have little compunction in calling in the police or committing perjury in court against us.

As soon as a nationalist organisation achieves significant numbers it acquires Jewish members, and all the mainstream political parties (including UKIP) have a 'Friends of Israel' sub-party. The 'pincer movement' is applied by backing both (or all) sides, ensuring that Jews will always be on the winning one.

This indeed is combined with 'Attack the Hindmost' in our supposed democratic elections. Jewish donors provide campaign funds for the various candidates. Each candidate competes to some degree in showing deference to Israel, but since all are funded, any candidate requires a large campaign chest to run. Should a candidate be unfavourable to Jewish interests he will be deprived of funding, excluding him from the race. Unless that is, he is very wealthy and able to finance his own campaign.

In 2007 David Abrahams, a Jewish lawyer, used proxies to donate to multiple candidates in the Labour Deputy Prime Minister campaign. This is notable because it was a single individual financing multiple candidates, and a specific example of this strategy.

4. Being killed by comfort

As Sun Tzu said, we must also know ourselves, and another adversary is within us. We need to be aware of our weaknesses. This is not to say that we are defective – our losses in the battle to date are not particularly due to our failures but to exploitation of our virtues. For example, projection, when we project our nature onto others. This has certain benefits. However it can be a serious flaw, because we are naturally trusting. We tend to assume others are worthy of trust when they are not.

The unwelcome fact is that we have become soft. We live in a world of plentiful food (historically very cheap), central heating and as much visual entertainment as we have time for. Imagine going back in time to the early days of radio and telling people about the scores of film and television channels available today! A few decades before that and they simply would not have believed you.

Many of us have become "addicted to pleasure." Not only that, hardships and adversities which were commonplace before are now regarded as calamitous. The death of a child, financial ruin, death in war and a host of other travails were practically routine in former, harsher times. Families could have seven children and only see three of them survive to adulthood.

We are being killed by comfort. So sedate and apathetic have we become that almost anything can be done to us without provoking righteous anger. In hardier times men would have revolted against such impositions as being prohibited from smoking in a pub or bus shelter, never mind the politically enabled invasion of our country.

The petty 'worries' of affluent Whites in most Western societies are utterly insignificant beside the desperate concerns of their co-racialists in South Africa, such as this family living in a squatter camp – with real worries!

An "asylum seeker" in Germany takes a "selfie" with welcoming chancellor Angela Merkel.

5. Luxury problems

There is a theory that we have a constant "worry level." In this view, people will spend perhaps 5% of their time worrying, practically regardless of their circumstances. A housewife might worry about having the right change to pay a bill, or her son's exam results. Her husband might worry about his standing with his boss at work, or the service his car needs. Only when a real crisis occurs, such as an accident or death, will these worries be seen for the quite trivial concerns they really are.

People spend a great deal of effort trying to make everything around them "just so." There are thousands of retired folk with more money than they know what to do with, and air travel is so cheap that many take several foreign holidays a year.

One consequence of this is that people are unwilling to endure discomfort or disturbance. Taking on an arduous or tiresome task is too much to ask of many people, even for a cause they wholeheartedly agree with. Then what can happen is that those who are willing to make a sacrifice end up taking on more than their share, and having an inordinate number of tasks piled on them.

It's no coincidence that this is another reinforcing cycle; it's a very powerful rule, kind of like the inverse-square law in reverse. Once the small number of "willing horses" appreciate their solitude, they cease to become willing. Otherwise they could be flogged to death. Similarly in industry, dominated now by 'Elf and Safety.' The few men left who are prepared to take a risk soon end up taking all the risks for their entire industry. Shortly they think, Why should I?

No-one has any difficulty doing what they want to. Real work, to my mind, is the effort required to do something one would rather not. I was shocked when an active nationalist once told me that he never does anything he doesn't want to. This is the philosophy of a spoiled child. How can one achieve anything worthwhile in this world, with this philosophy? Of course some nationalist activities are enjoyable, but that should be a bonus, not a condition.

One cannot do everything, or maybe even a lot, but doing something is infinitely better than doing nothing. In any case, events are likely to unfold in the future which force us to toughen up.

Simon Sheppard, Yorkshire, England

Editor's note: This article is based on a talk given at a meeting of the Yorkshire Forum in Bradford on 6th February 2015.

For information about the bi-monthly meetings of the Yorkshire Forum email: meadowcp1@hotmail.co.uk

YOUR HERITAGE

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National Socialism: That's life itself!

H&D Editor Mark Cotterill interviews Dave MacDonald the new National Front chairman

Q. Can you tell our readers a little about your political background, i.e. which nationalist groups and parties have you been involved with in the past, before joining the NF?

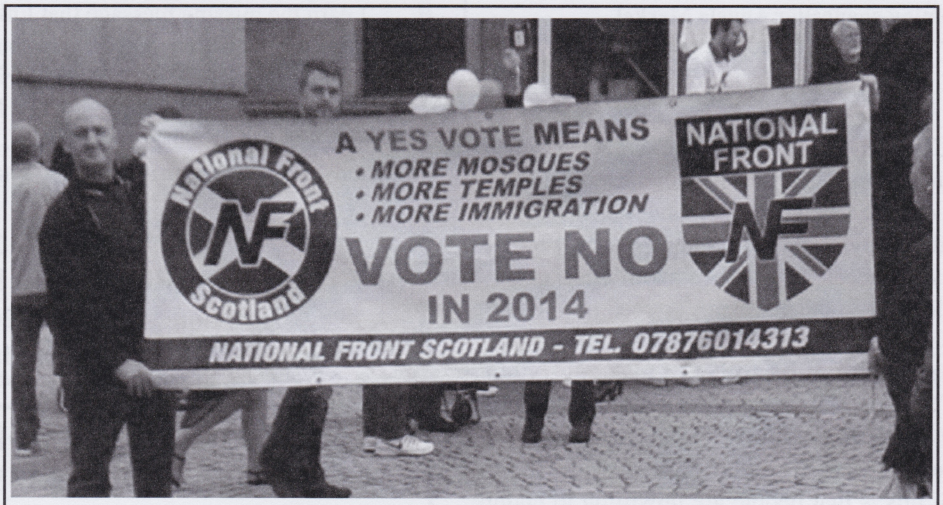
A. My political journey started in 1984 when I joined the Young National Front at the age of 16 and I stayed a member for a few years before I took a break from politics, as I had a young family at home. I then joined the BNP in the early '90s and became the Grampian Organiser until I left the party in 2000 because of the change of direction that the party was taking. I then joined the NF once again in 2001 and have remained in the party ever since.

Q. When and what at first attracted you towards joining the NF?

A. I was attracted to the NF in 1983/4 after reading some literature including *Bulldog* and then decided to join the party and become active in distributing leaflets etc.

Q. Can you tell our readers how you got to take over from the previous NF chairman Kevin Bryan?

A. In November 2015 our then party chairman Kev Bryan stepped down from his role in order to concentrate on getting himself back to full health after his terrible car accident. As the deputy chairman I was asked to take over the reins until the national directorate appointed a new chairman. Our national directorate proposed myself for the role and I was proud to accept.



Dave MacDonald with NF comrades campaigning for a 'No' vote in the 2014 Scottish Referendum

Q. We understand that you recently became a community councillor on Garthdee community council in Aberdeen. Can you tell us a little about how you managed to win your seat and your role now as a community councillor?

A. I became a community councillor in the Garthdee area of Aberdeen after being elected in second place out of fifteen candidates in the council election in October 2015. The local left-wing agitators ran a campaign to discourage the residents from voting for me but this failed and I was elected. I now have a three-year term representing the residents of Garthdee along with another eleven community councillors and I will do my very best for them at all times.

Q. What are your short term – and long term – aims for the NF under your chairmanship?

A. My short term aims with the party are to continue the growth of the party by helping to increase our membership and also to increase the number of candidates that stand for our party at elections. I also have plans to improve the financial situation of our party.

Q. We understand the NF has recently republished the nationalist youth magazine *Bulldog*, why did you do this and how has this gone down with the membership?

A. The original *Bulldog* magazine was a massive success and in my opinion should never have ever ceased publication. The party decided to relaunch *Bulldog* in 2015 in order to give the youth of our country a magazine aimed specifically at them. This has been a huge success and we have received some press coverage too. The next issue of *Bulldog* will be available in the near future.

Darren Lumb (*front left*) and Kevin Watmough leading an NF march through Wakefield, West Yorkshire, in 2015. Marches have traditionally been an important part of NF strategy, though Dave MacDonald is keen to stress the importance of electoral campaigns alongside street activity.

Q. Your deputy chairman – Adam Lloyd – is a Welshman based in south Wales. Has there been any hostility within the party to the top two positions in the NF being held by non-Englishmen – when the party has for so long been run and controlled by Englishmen?

A. I agree that it is a unique situation that the NF is now in regarding the locality of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman but the NF is a UK party and it should have representation from all home nations. I am unaware of any hostility towards myself or Adam and I think that is because our members know that we will do our very best for the party.

Dave MacDonald (*left*) with Kevin Bryan, his predecessor as NF chairman, at the 2013 Remembrance Day march in London.

Q. To rebuild the NF you will need a good team of experienced and dedicated nationalists around you. Can you tell us a little about your team and what roles they will play and what jobs they will do?

A. I believe that the teams we have in place all over the UK are the best we have had in the party since I became a member again in 2001. Our party is growing more professional as each week passes and this is due to the work by all of our teams across the UK. We all work as one for the benefit of the party.

Q. Under your chairmanship what will the NF's relationship be with other nationalist groups / parties both within the UK and world-wide?

A. We have links with other groups across the UK and beyond and this will continue to be the case. We support other groups on their activities and they support us on ours. We do not work with any other parties in the UK as we are the only party who are truly White Nationalists and it makes no sense to work with anyone who does not have the same policies as the NF.

Q. Under your chairmanship what will the NF's relationship be with Loyalist and other Unionist groups who oppose Scottish Independence in general and the SNP in particular?

Dave MacDonald (*left*), then NF Deputy Chairman, presents the Albert Marriner Award to Richard Edmonds at the 2015 AGM.

A. We are a Unionist party and would never wish for the break up of the UK and we will continue to work alongside Loyalist/Unionist groups in Scotland in order to preserve the UK.

Q. Under your chairmanship will the NF be concentrating more on community politics and local elections or on marches and street demonstrations as it was becoming under the previous leadership?

A. It is my belief and also the view of our leadership team that we must contest as many elections as possible in order to give the British public an alternative to the traitor parties who govern us.
I have gone on record recently confirming my view that we must take back our streets from the Left wing thugs who have continually attacked our members for holding peaceful demos. The days of our party members being attacked and driven out of towns and cities are over. We are ambassadors of the party and will behave as such but we will no longer step back when attacked. The fight back has already begun.

Q. We understand that the NF leadership proscribed – asked NF members not to attend – the recent anti-immigration march/ riot in Dover on January 30th. Why did the NF leadership not want to support this event?

A. I must clarify something regarding the recent Dover demo, the party did not nor would ever order our members not to attend a demo. The former Chairman felt that the Dover demo was likely to be a bit of a battle (and it was) and asked for the party name to be removed from the list of groups organising the demo. This was done but it was not in any way proscribed. I am very proud of the way our members and comrades responded to the violent attacks by the thugs of the left at Dover.

Q. Outside of politics what are your main interests and hobbies? (if you have time for any!)

A. Outside of politics I spend a great deal of my time with my family but I also go to concerts and the theatre a lot.

Q. How can H&D readers contact and find out more about the National Front?

A. If any of your readers are interested in finding out more about the NF they can contact PO Box 495, Hull, HU9 9GL for an enquiry pack (including a copy of the NF bi-monthly newsletter *The Flame*) or alternatively check out our new party website for information at **www.nationalfront.info**

Q. *Heritage and Destiny* wish you all the "Very best of British luck" in your task of rebuilding the NF to what it once was in the 1970s, and hopefully take it to the next stage of winning local elections. Any final remarks for our readers?

A. I would like to thank *H&D* for allowing me to speak about the National Front and I hope the readers find the interview of interest.

Editor's note: Dave MacDonald, National Front chairman, is standing as NF candidate for the Scottish Parliament in the NE Scotland region. His deputy Adam Lloyd is standing for the Welsh Assembly in the South East Wales region. Both elections take place on May 5th.

Book Review: *How to Get Suspended from UKIP & the BNP in 10 Articles and 2 Tweets*, by Jack Sen et al.

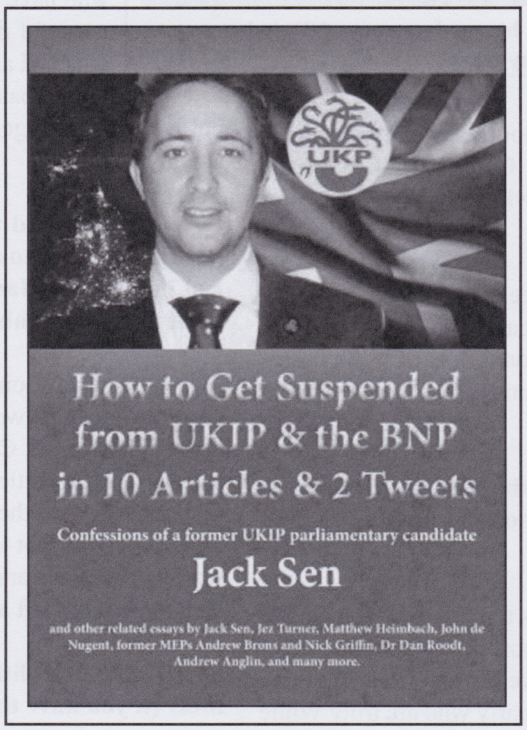
How to Get Suspended From the BNP in Ten Articles and Two Tweets by Jack Sen et al., Paragon Publishing, 2015, ISBN: 978-1782224259. 358 pages (paperback). Available for £12.99 (UK) or $18.93 (USA) from www.amazon.co.uk or www.amazon.com

Regular readers will know that two political parties have dominated the British nationalist scene during the past fifteen years. In 2001 the British National Party (BNP) made worldwide headlines with strong general election results in the riot-hit northern towns of Burnley and Oldham. The party went on to win dozens of council seats, a member of the Greater London Authority in 2008, and two Members of the European Parliament in 2009. Since 2010 the BNP has been in steep decline and effectively no longer exists as a serious electoral force.

The United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) followed a slightly different trajectory. The party was founded (having previously been the eurosceptic Anti-Federalist League) in the same month – September 1993 – that Derek Beackon won the BNP's first ever council seat.

UKIP was overshadowed by Sir James Goldsmith's Referendum Party at the 1997 election and in many areas ran well behind the BNP: for example in the Dagenham parliamentary by-election nine months after UKIP's founding, their candidate Peter Compobassi polled 2.1%, well beaten by the BNP's John Tyndall with 7.0%. At a by-election on the same day in neighbouring Barking, UKIP's Gerard Batten (now a London MEP) was narrowly beaten by the National Front's Gary Needs!

Even after winning twelve MEPs in 2004 there were many areas of the country where UKIP was weaker than the BNP, but since 2010 there has been no realistic doubt anywhere in the country about UKIP's electoral dominance of the nationalist/patriotic scene.



Yet two critical questions remain: what does UKIP's nationalism really amount to, and are the party's leaders merely shallow careerists who will subordinate the cause to their personal interests? There was a straightforward answer when the party was led by Alan Sked, a professor at the London School of Economics. Sked was a man of rigorous principles and intellectual scruples – for example he sincerely argued that if elected to the European Parliament, UKIP members should refuse to take their seats in an institution which they aimed to abolish. There was never any doubt about Sked's honesty: the problem was that his beliefs (while perfectly genuine) were the opposite of those held by most *H&D* readers.

Sked believed in social and economic liberalism: he was in favour of immigration and the multicultural society. His problem with the EU (aside from the abstract question of sovereignty) was that its federalist institutions were a hangover from (in his view) the bad old days of state intervention. Sked believed in the untrammelled "freedom" of the market. His position was an extreme version of Thatcherite anti-federalism, crystallised during the late 1980s in opposition to the French socialist President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors.

By the time of the 2015 election, when Jack Sen was among UKIP's most dynamic parliamentary candidates, the party was no longer led by a straightforward liberal: its leader Nigel Farage was notorious for racially tinged populism, with many statements apparently designed to send signals to former BNP voters. Just as many former NF members had drifted into Thatcher's Conservative Party after 1979, UKIP appeared the obvious home for nationalists seeking electoral success. There was one big problem: UKIP (unlike other parties) has an explicit policy of excluding anyone previously involved with a party on its banned list of extremists – though there is a cut-off in 1979, exempting one or two old 1970s NF activists, such as Farage's election agent Martyn Heale.

This meant that Eddy Butler and Chris Beverley – two of the most able ex-BNP activists looking for a new political home after 2010 – would never be allowed into UKIP. Younger radical nationalists had the chance to get in "under the radar" – Jack Sen thought it was worth a try, and part of this new book explains what happened.

Sen had radical nationalist contacts in South Africa, Italy and the USA but had never been a member of the BNP or any other British nationalist party. As is clear throughout his contributions to this book, his fundamental differences with UKIP's leadership often relate to the definition of independence and sovereignty.

Does the independence of the United Kingdom – and defending the supposed sovereignty of Westminster against the depradations of Brussels – actually mean anything if our supposedly "independent" leaders remain under the thumb of international elites – constrained by the straitjackets labelled NATO and the "free" market?

After all, the most controversial political decision of recent years – Tony Blair's commitment of British forces to an illegal invasion of Iraq – was taken in the face of opposition among our European partners. Blair gave explicit instructions to his diplomats to tie themselves to American, not European policy. And who can doubt that the one unchanging loyalty demanded of every aspirant British prime minister is not to the vanishing dream of a Brussels superstate but to the continuing nightmare of insatiable Israeli imperialism?

In domestic politics, the one constant for decades has been an underlying commitment to a multiracial, multicultural society. Again, while immigration has undoubtedly soared in recent years from Eastern Europe (notably Poland and Romania) and this is of course influenced by European regulations on free movement between EU members, the racial transformation of Britain since the 1950s was well under way before we even entered what was then called the Common Market at the start of 1973.

Indeed many of the opponents of Britain's European entry were motivated by a starry-eyed attitude to our old Empire – the same belief in a continuing bond between the old colonies and the mother country that motivated our "open door" immigration policy. The most committed supporters of that policy in the late '40s and early '50s were to be found (as I pointed out in *H&D* 71) on the Conservative parliamentary benches.

Jack Sen reveals for the first time in this book that he was not (as might have appeared in initial reports of his break from UKIP) gradually disillusioned with the party's approach. He had in fact joined knowing perfectly well that the party leadership held opposite views to his own, even though much of UKIP's grassroots base would agree with him on key issues. Jack Sen's objective was to see just how far a radical nationalist could progress, and whether radical dissidents within UKIP could form a faction that might build alliances with the BNP and/or other nationalist parties. He soon succeeded in winning UKIP's parliamentary nomination for the West Lancashire constituency next door to his home town of Southport.

A British Resistance leadership meeting in February 2016 including (*left to right*) Carl Mason (Worcester), Eddy O'Sullivan (Manchester), Gordon Ferguson (Southport), Joe Chiffers (Liverpool) and Jack Sen.

With the 2015 general election campaign well under way, a media storm broke, initially over a twitter message posted via Sen's 'British Renaissance' account, attacking the Jewish Labour MP for Liverpool Wavertree, Luciana Berger:

"You're about authentic Labour as Ed Miliband. Protect child benefits? If you had it your way you'd send the £ to Poland/ Israel."

Ms Berger had previously been the target of allegedly abusive Twitter messages sent by Garron Helm, a young Liverpool nationalist who had been given a four week jail sentence in October 2014 for sending the MP an "offensive, indecent or obscene" online message.

When journalists examined the British Renaissance twitter account they found further supposedly offensive messages, including references to South African Whites having been "ethnically cleansed". Sen was immediately suspended from UKIP, but under election rules remained on the West Lancashire ballot paper as UKIP candidate. (However this had little impact on his result: he polled 6,058 votes – 12.2%.)

Within days of his suspension, Sen gave an interview to Prof. Kevin MacDonald of *Occidental Observer* (reproduced in this book) which made clear his differences with UKIP's liberal stance:

"If UKIP were to come to power, they'd push a domestic agenda similar to Margaret Thatcher's, highlighted by deregulation, privatisation, crony capitalism, and the implementation of policies that for all intents and purposes prey upon the disenfranchised, albeit nostalgically portrayed working man. I recognized that quite early on and it's part of why I started to have issues with the party."

After the general election Sen didn't wait to be expelled – he resigned from UKIP with a letter to party leader Farage questioning the party's honesty:

"...the extent to which UKIP is prepared to sell out on principle and policy to the highest bidder was laid bare when I was ordered not to speak out against Fracking or GM produce because UKIP had done a U-turn on their policy and it is widely rumoured within UKIP that this was due to receiving large donations from companies involved with Fracking and GM crops. There are an increasing number of UKIP members that think that on its present course UKIP will end up as a political whore which would sell out any principle and policy alike in the search for money."

The most serious differences with UKIP concerned the Jewish question. In another essay for this book, Jack Sen refuses to join the confected sympathy with French victims of Islamist terrorism after the attack on satirical magazine *Charlie Hebdo*. He shows the hypocrisy of *Charlie Hebdo* in making a great show of commitment to "free speech" when it comes to attacking Muslims, and having a long record of disgusting, pornographic and blasphemous attacks on both Islam and Christianity, yet ruthlessly suppressing even the mildest hint of criticism of Jews or Judaism!

Other topics addressed by Jack Sen establish that he is not an identikit right-winger: for example he is keen to assert that "Nationalism and animal welfare go hand in hand":

"The manner in which noble Westerners respect animals is one of the most important aspects of what I like to refer to as Western culturalism, and an integral part of what distinguishes our civilisation from others. Sadly, along with most of our other morals, it too is disintegrating. As a third-positionist and radical centrist, I support neither the traditional Conservatives nor the left-wing swine they claim they oppose. As such I am dedicated to exposing the false left-right paradigm that exists in 21st century politics, and with it the misery it has inflicted upon all creatures great and small."

As Andrew Brons points out in his contribution to this book, UKIP's leader Nigel Farage has made no secret of his opposition to racial nationalism: in fact Farage openly stated on the BBC's *Any Questions* in 2010 that the political achievement he was most proud of was his supposed role in having "prevented forever the British National Party from becoming a major political party". The question remains – where should a racial nationalist go if interested in electoral politics? In the weeks following his suspension, Sen was not hopeful about the prospects for a racial nationalist party operating in competition with UKIP:

"There is a segment of the population that would certainly support policies that promote indigenous English interests, but based on the decline in numbers the BNP have seen this past decade, I'm not so sure people are ready for it just yet. They might talk about wanting the country back, but supporting a party that discusses race would be a bit much for most people to support openly."

During his compilation of this book, Jack Sen briefly joined and then quit the BNP, and has taken several of the party's best activists with him into a new venture 'British Resistance', though this is not touched on here as it postdated the book's publication. In his contribution to this volume, Nick Griffin implies that the most valuable thing Jack Sen could do is to build "a quiet, but serious and sustained effort to use social media to build a 'reach' into UKIP's rank-and-file support base, and then to inject genuine nationalist ideas – writings, speeches and videos – into the party's bloodstream."

Unfortunately Griffin undermines the "seriousness" of the anti-UKIP critique on page one of the book, when he raises "suspicions over the central behind-the-scenes role of Farage's chief advisor, Solly Zuckerman." Zuckerman died aged 88 in 1993 – six months before UKIP was even founded. If one is to make serious charges that ordinary voters might dismiss as "conspiracy theory" it is important not to make foolish errors of fact.

Nevertheless, Jack Sen's book – which also includes brief essays by well-known figures on the British nationalist scene such as Jez Turner of the London Forum, Steve Squire (then London BNP organiser), Eddy O'Sullivan (formerly Manchester BNP), British nationalist poet Faye Lowley, American national socialists John de Nugent, Matthew Heimbach and Andrew Anglin, and White South African activist Dr Dan Roodt – is a valuable compendium of radical nationalist views, which should be acquired by anyone seriously interested in the battle of ideas and the potential emergence of a political force that speaks for Britain and the White World.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Germany Considers NPD Ban

In March 2016 German authorities moved to ban the country's main nationalist party – the NPD (National Democratic Party of Germany). Banning a significant political party is relatively rare in democratic Europe. Most recently the Flemish nationalist *Vlaams Blok* (Flemish Block) was banned by the Belgian courts in 2004: it reformed as *Vlaams Belang* (Flemish Interest) and still has several MPs and one MEP.

Germany already has many politically repressive laws, notably chapter 7 paragraph 130 of the criminal code banning *Volksverhetzung* (incitement of the public). This is Germany's version of our "racial hatred" laws, but much more restrictive – notably banning any form of critical research into the so-called "Holocaust" of European Jewry by alleged mass gassing at Auschwitz and other "death camps" during the Second World War.

NPD leader Frank Franz (*left*) with the party's former leader and present MEP Udo Voigt

It was under this law that the British Roman Catholic Bishop Richard Williamson was convicted in 2009 for comments in a television interview. When asked by the interviewer whether he still held holocaust revisionist views previously reported in Canada, Bishop Williamson said:

"I believe that the historical evidence is strongly against, is hugely against six million Jews having been deliberately gassed in gas chambers as a deliberate policy of Adolf Hitler. ...I think that 200,000 to 300,000 Jews perished in Nazi concentration camps, but none of them in gas chambers."

Bishop Williamson's conviction was quashed by a higher appeal court in 2012, but new charges were brought and he was convicted again in January 2013. Earlier charges under the same law led to the arrest of Australian academic Dr Fredrick Töben at Heathrow airport in 2008, when German authorities assisted by their British colleagues sought to have Dr Töben extradited to Germany under a European Arrest Warrant. He would certainly have been convicted and imprisoned on arrival, but a defence campaign organised by Lady Michèle Renouf and supported by several British nationalists succeeded in having the warrant declared invalid by the London court. Dr Töben returned to Australia.

In 2005 the German-Canadian artist and publisher Ernst Zündel was extradited from Canada to Germany after a long legal battle. He was eventually sentenced to five years in prison for publishing books and online articles critical of orthodox "Holocaust" history, and was not released until 2010. A notorious earlier extradition – amounting like the Zündel case to judicial kidnapping – was in 1995 when the American national socialist Gary Lauck, head of the Nebraska-based NSDAP/AO – was seized in Denmark and deported to Germany, where he was given a four-year prison sentence.

German lawyers Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stolz have faced repeated prosecution for "crimes" including attempting to defend their clients! (see **www.jailingthelawyers.com**) Several organisations have been banned by the German courts in recent years including the 2008 banning of Collegium Humanum, an educational institute in northern Germany with ties to both nationalists and prominent figures in the Green movement; the Free German Workers' Party (FAP) banned in 1995; the youth group Wiking-Jugend in 1994; German Alternative, the Nationalist Front and National Offensive in 1992; and the Action Front of National Socialists in 1983.

None of these were political parties on the scale of the NPD – banning a party that has elected councillors, members in regional parliaments and even a Member of the European Parliament is a very serious matter for any supposed democracy. Whereas the various bans listed above were issued on the authority of a government minister, banning a political party can only be done by Germany's constitutional court, based at Karlsruhe. A previous attempt to ban the party was thrown out by the court in 2003 – Karlsruhe found that operatives of German security and intelligence agencies had operated at such a high level in the NPD that there could be no guarantee the state itself was not partly responsible for the alleged crimes and unconstitutional behaviour complained of!

We now know that the highest paid agent inside the NPD during this period was Tino Brandt, deputy chairman of the NPD in the state of Thuringia and co-founder of a militant group called Thuringian Homeland Security (THS). Brandt was paid more than 200,000 Deutschmarks (over £130,000) – in addition to expenses and travel costs – during his time as a state informant up to 2001.

The Brandt case is highly significant because a supposed terrorist cell called National Socialist Underground (NSU) grew out of his THS. Supposed links with NSU form a large part of the case for banning the NPD. State informant Brandt is also now facing charges of 157 cases of sexual abuse of children, including 45 cases where he allegedly was paid to supply children to adults for sex.

Another paid informant in nationalist circles was Michael von Dolsperg, who was known under the codename *Tarif* ("Tariff"). Dolsperg was a teenage activist with the FAP in Thuringia before it was banned, and associated with leading FAP activists who later joined the NPD. For several years up to 2001 Dolsperg produced a militant nationalist journal called *Sonnenbanner* (Sun Banner). Very suspiciously his file (and those of several other agents) at the headquarters of the BfV (Germany's equivalent of MI5) was shredded in November 2011 as soon as the NSU case began. Dolsperg claims that he had contact with NSU terrorists Uwe Böhnhardt, Uwe Mundlos and Beate Zschape in 1998 just after they went underground: he reported this to his BfV paymasters but for whatever reason they chose not to arrest the trio, who allegedly went on to commit ten murders, bank robberies and other crimes.

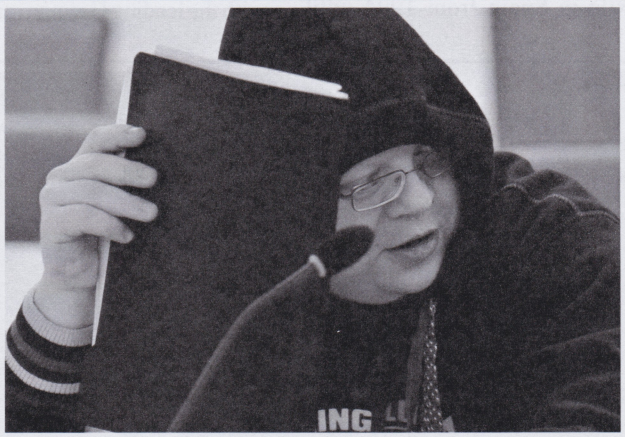
The present anti-NPD case (unlike the one thrown out in 2003) was originally brought not by the federal government but by the governments of Germany's various states or *Länder*, acting through the *Bundesrat*, the upper house of Germany's parliament which is made up of *Länder* representatives. Germany does not have a constitution in the U.S. sense: merely the so-called Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*) under which the Federal Republic emerged from postwar Allied occupation in 1949. This supposedly protects various fundamental civic freedoms, and in most cases one would assume that neither a court nor a government would be able to outlaw a political party.

To do so, the NPD's enemies have to claim that the party is a threat to the constitutional order, that it has been systematically involved in anti-democratic activity, including an underlying objective to replace democracy with a revived national socialism. The state's

dossier alleging such activity involves several allegations about ties between NPD officials and the NSU terrorists.

Bavarian interior minister Joachim Herrmann told the court that the NPD was engaged in "intellectual arson" and that its ideas are permeated by national socialism: fundamental belief in *Volksgemeinschaft* – a racially based national community – which is incompatible with the Federal Republic's democratic constitution.

Herrmann's argument is based on the idea that multiracialism is no longer merely a matter of policy or even of law – for Germany (in Herrmann's view) it is a constitutional commitment, which political parties are not entitled to dispute. This argument raises vital questions: if a ban on the NPD succeeds on such grounds, it means that even more mainstream parties such as the new Alternative for Germany (AfD – *see below*) will only be able to advance a short way on racial questions without risking a ban. Bear in mind that Joachim Herrmann himself represents the supposedly conservative Bavarian CSU!



Tino Brandt – deputy chairman of the NPD in the state of Thuringia – was a paid agent of the German security service for seven years. He now faces charges of child sex abuse.

Another witness was the NPD's former leader Holger Apfel, who was in charge of the party from 2011 to 2013. Apfel testified that he had tried to change the NPD's ideological stance but had failed: the party (he testified) still to a large extent lived in a world of national socialist ideas. As *H&D* reported at the time, Apfel was part of a small faction who tried to steer the NPD in a similar direction to the Austrian Freedom Party, which has become obsessed with the supposed Islamist threat and has sought to develop a cosy relationship with Israel and international Zionism. We are aware of many lurid allegations about personal and financial misconduct among Apfel's circle.

While one part of his testimony seemed to support the case for banning his old party, other aspects served to undermine it. Apfel suggested that the NPD had been talked up as a "bogeyman, which is not to be taken seriously" and that many seemingly outrageous statements were made only to get media attention, without representing any serious threat to the constitution.

By contrast the Prime Minister of Saxony, Stanislaw Tillich, who as current president of the *Bundesrat* was the opening witness in favour of a ban, argued that the NPD should not be dismissed as an insignificant threat, even though it has only 5,200 members. (By comparison Tillich's own CDU has 450,000 members, the extremist Left Party has 60,000, and the new AfD has about 20,000.) Tillich said: "The NPD incites to hatred ...it disrespects human rights of citizens of the Jewish and Muslim faiths, of foreigners, especially asylum-seekers, as well as politically engaged of all colours."

In order to ban the NPD, the constitutional court will have to conclude that it is some sort of serious threat. Another possible legal difficulty is that parts of this "threat" might include the comments of elected NPD members in regional parliaments (or even the European Parliament). NPD lawyer Peter Richter argues that the court cannot take such statements into consideration, as they are constitutionally protected.

In reality the reason Germany's political establishment feels increasingly threatened by the NPD is the manifest failure of the multi-racial melting pot, especially after more than a million refugees entered the country last year. 81% of Germans now believe that the government of Chancellor Angela Merkel has lost control of the refugee crisis.

Popular resistance to mass immigration has fuelled the rise of Alternative for Germany (AfD), which started with a focus almost exclusively on Euroscepticism when the party was founded early in 2013. Just seven months after its creation, AfD came close to winning seats at the German general election, polling 4.7%, just short of the 5% threshold. On the same day AfD similarly fell just short of the threshold in the Hessen state parliament with 4.0%, but since then the party has been successful in gaining seats at five successive state elections. On March 13th they added seats in another three states: Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saxony-Anhalt.

Most significantly the AfD took a radical shift towards anti-immigration politics during an internal struggle last July, when Frauke Petry became the party's principal spokesperson. Mainstream commentators argued then that AfD's apparent rightward shift, provoking the resignation of several party founders and five of its seven MEPs, would prove a serious setback, especially when the departing liberal faction set up a rival party, the Alliance for Progress and Renewal (ALPA).

Mrs Petry caused uproar at the end of January 2016 when she told a newspaper interviewer that German border police should "use firearms if necessary" to "prevent illegal border crossings". The ensuing media storm does not seem to have harmed AfD's election prospects. Nationwide opinion polls now consistently give the party more than 10%, often suggesting that AfD might overtake the Greens and the Left Party to become the third-largest party in the Federal Republic. Meanwhile the two giant parties that have alternated in power ever since the Second World War – the conservative CDU/CSU and social democratic SPD – can now only manage a combined opinion poll score of 60% or less. (Their frequent liberal coalition partner the FDP dropped below the 5% threshold losing all its MPs at the last election in 2013, and is still struggling to return.)

Another once consensual area of policy is now increasingly challenged by the rise of AfD. Soon after the creation of the Federal Republic, Germany's former enemies in the West agreed that she should be rearmed as an integral part of NATO in 1955. There are still dozens of U.S. and NATO military bases in Germany, including the strategically vital Ramstein Air Base in Rhineland-Palatinate, where the notorious drone programme is coordinated worldwide.

The radicalisation of AfD last summer involved the party's foreign and defence policies as well as immigration: the party is now far more hostile to US efforts to confront Vladimir Putin's Russia or other enemies of a Washington-directed Global Order.

German nationalists have of course been here before. When the Socialist Reich Party (SRP) was banned by the constitutional court in 1952 (followed by the banning of the Communist Party of Germany in 1956) this was in the context of the Cold War and the insistence of the Western Allies on denying German sovereignty over defence and foreign policy.

The SRP was led by Otto Ernst Remer, a 40-year-old Wehrmacht veteran whose loyalty to Adolf Hitler had been demonstrated after the July 1944 bomb plot. His party had about 10,000 members and won two seats in the federal parliament (*Bundestag*), as well as numerous seats in state parliaments. Most importantly from the establishment's point of view, as well as being almost openly national socialist, Remer and the SRP opposed Germany's subjugation to America.

While many former national socialists took an anti-communist line and rose in the American-backed defence and security bureaucracy, Remer openly stated that in the event of a Third World War he would "show the Russians the way to the Rhine". Members would "post themselves as traffic policemen, spreading their arms so that the Russians can find their way through Germany as quickly as possible."

Remer's colleague Fritz Rössler (a wartime national socialist official who sat as an SRP member in the Bundestag under the alias Franz Richter) mocked the attitude of Western Allies who had first insisted that Germany must be disarmed (and potentially at one stage under the proposed Morgenthau Plan deindustrialised), but had then decided that Germany should build up its industry and rearm, for so long as they agreed to be American puppets:

"First we were told that guns and ammunition were poison and now this poison has changed to sweets which we should eat. But we are not Negroes or idiots to whom they can do whatever they want. It is either they or us who should be admitted to the insane asylum."

Following the ban Remer fled to Egypt (and later Syria) to avoid imprisonment. He returned to Germany for a few years in the 1980s and '90s before going into a final exile in Spain from 1994 until his death in 1997. Many lower profile SRP members joined the rival *Deutsche Reichspartei* (German Reich Party) after the 1952 banning. The DRP later evolved into the NPD after a merger with two smaller nationalist parties in 1964.

Under the leadership of Adolf von Thadden the NPD won seats in five state parliaments during 1966-68, and in the late 1960s the German government considered banning the party. In contrast to the SRP's neutralism, it was the NPD's anti-communist stance that provided a pretext. Under the United Nations charter and the Potsdam agreement with her Western allies, the Soviet Union had the legal right to invade West Germany if there were any danger of a revived national socialism: it was in this sense that NPD electoral success might threaten the survival of the West German state! Eventually the NPD itself resolved the problem by voluntarily dissolving its West Berlin branch, which since it was effectively operating in the midst of Soviet bloc territory had been seen as a particular provocation.

(*front left to right*) Jean-Marie Le Pen, his daughter and successor Marine Le Pen, and the mysterious Gilbert Collard, a lawyer-fixer who is interceding between the FN and Israel. This photo was taken at the FN's annual Joan of Arc celebration on May 1st 2012, a year after Marine Le Pen took over as FN leader.

Some recent historians have depicted the NPD's leader at that time – Adolf von Thadden – as a possible agent of the British intelligence service MI6, but one should not confuse this notion with the more recent record of subversive agents inside the party. If von Thadden did have some relationship with British intelligence, this was not as a traitor to German nationalism but as an expression of his view (in contrast to Remer) that the national interest required resistance to communism first and foremost. This was an honest and reasonable difference of opinion within German nationalism, which had a parallel in the English-speaking world in the debate between (for example) Sir Oswald Mosley and Colin Jordan on the one hand, and Francis Parker Yockey on the other.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of modern Germany is that its rulers now seek to deny the possibility of such honest debate and close down the political options available for their long-suffering people.

More overseas nationalist news

The most prominent political target of European opinion-controllers is (even in 2016) Jean-Marie Le Pen, the 87-year-old founder and former leader of the French National Front (FN). Le Pen was last year expelled from the party he founded, with his daughter Marine seeking to distance herself from some of his most controversial comments about 20th century history and the Jewish question. On April 6th he was again convicted and fined €30,000 (£24,000 or $34,000) for comments in a French television interview last year. He had told the interviewer that he did not regret his earlier comments about the supposed homicidal "gas chambers" being a "detail of history". Le Pen had first used these words in September 1987 in a newspaper interview:

"Do you want me to say it is a revealed truth that everyone has to believe? That it's a moral obligation? I say there are historians who are debating these questions. I am not saying that the gas chambers did not exist. I did not see them myself. I haven't studied the questions specially. But I believe that it is a minor point [*point de detail*] in the history of the Second World War."

For this 1987 statement Le Pen was fined 1.2 million francs (then about £150,000 or $200,000). Almost a decade later in a 1996 interview with the leading German magazine *Der Spiegel*, he was asked again about this "detail" remark and replied:

"When you write a two thousand page history of the Second World War, the deportations and the concentration camps will take up five pages, and the gas chambers perhaps 20 lines. One must be crazy or perverse to regard that remark as disparaging. Everyone sees drama from his own perspective. My father was killed by a German mine, while I lost other relatives in Allied bombing attacks. The Second World War claimed tens of millions of victims. For some the most terrible aspect of it was the deportations, while for others it was the leveling bombings or the mass deaths by starvation and cold."

Spiegel's interviewer suggested that Le Pen had implied a "relativisation" of the Holocaust, to which he replied:

"In the terrible tragedy of the war there was a unique fact: the deportation and murder of Jews and resistance fighters by the Nazis. But that lasted four years at the most. The much greater crimes of the Soviet Gulags occurred over decades and cost millions of lives. Millions also perished in the Chinese camps, and there have been terrible genocides in Cambodia and Vietnam. None of those crimes has received the same consideration as the annihilation of the Jews, and that is a kind of one-sidededness [*Monokultur*] that shocks me."

A second prosecution followed Le Pen's repeat of his views in 1997, when he said during a visit to Munich:

"I have said and I repeat, at the risk of being sacrilegious, that the gas chambers are a detail of the history of the Second World War. ...If you take a book of a thousand pages on the Second World War, in which 50 million people died, the concentration camps occupy two pages and the gas chambers ten or fifteen lines, and that's what one calls a detail."

Further heavy fines and compensation payments were required, and Le Pen then announced that he would make no more comments about the issue: "It's a taboo subject that is protected by legal and criminal law, and the only opinion one can express about it is that allowed by law."

In 2012 Le Pen was convicted under similar laws, this time for comments about the German occupation of France in the early 1940s, but he maintained his silence on the "gas chambers" until April 2015 when he was asked whether "millions of deaths" could be described as a "detail" and replied:

"It is not a million deaths, it is the gas chambers. I'm talking about specific things. I have not talked about the number of dead. I spoke of a system. I said it was a detail of the history of warfare."

It was this interview which led to Le Pen's expulsion from his own party and to the latest criminal trial. Three days after his latest

fine, Jean-Marie Le Pen was guest of honour at the 65th anniversary dinner of the leading French nationalist journal *Rivarol*, which he praised as "the last remaining journal of national political opposition in our country". Also present was the 89-year-old Pierre Sidos, who pioneered postwar nationalism in France during the 1950s and 1960s with the militant organisations *Jeune Nation* and *Œuvre Française*.

Rivarol's latest editorial denounces present FN leader Marine Le Pen for supposedly planning to grovel to Israel in the manner of former Italian nationalist leader Gianfranco Fini, who destroyed his own party after paying homage at the Israeli memorial Yad Vashem. The main fixer apparently liaising between the FN leader and Israel is the lawyer and MP Gilbert Collard, who represents a curious organisation called *Rassemblement Bleu Marine*. This acts partly as a bridge between the FN and other nationalist parties, but partly as the leader's personal faction outside her party's official structures. Collard is an outspoken defender of the Israeli government.

Elsewhere in Europe the most sensational recent election news is from **Slovakia**, on the eastern frontier of the European Union, where the openly national socialist People's Party – Our Slovakia (LSNS) won 14 seats at the general election on March 5th, polling 8.0%. The party is headed by Marian Kotleba, who had previously made headlines in 2013 when he was elected governor of the Banská Bystrica region in central Slovakia. This latest result is a huge advance from the 2012 general election when LSNS polled 1.6%, well below the 5% threshold required to enter the Bratislava parliament.

A national socialist party has won 8% of the vote and 14 seats in Slovakia's Parliament, alongside a more mainstream nationalist party with 15 seats: ruling social democrats have lost their majority.

Also electing MPs for the first time was the more mainstream nationalist Slovak National Party (SNS) which polled 8.6% and now has 15 seats. A populist party called "We Are Family", headed by controversial businessman Boris Kollár, who has made vaguely anti-immigration comments but has no clear ideology, took 6.6% and 11 seats.

Aside from Kollár, the SNS / LSNS situation is a straightforward update of 1930s politics when their political ancestors operated parties with almost the same names. The nationalist SNS of those times allied with the national socialist Slovak People's Party to form an "Autonomy Block" in 1932 and eventually merged in 1938 to create the party that ruled Slovakia in alliance with the Third Reich from 1939 to 1945, under the leadership of Roman Catholic priest Monsignor Josef Tiso.

Slovakia's new Parliament now has an anti-immigration block (including Kollár's populists) of 40 MPs in a chamber of 150. The ruling social democrats now have only 49 seats so have lost their majority, and the only possible government will have to be cobbled together from an unstable coalition of leftists, liberals and conservatives to exclude the "far right". With politics inevitably overshadowed by the hordes of immigrants on (and inside) Slovakian borders, it's difficult to see how such a coalition can be seen as reliable defenders of their nation.

Unsurprisingly given the scale of the immigrant invasion dominating **Austria**'s political agenda in recent months, the Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ) – already one of Europe's highest profile nationalist parties – has been consistently leading opinion polls. The FPÖ is helped by the collapse of their main populist rival – Team Stronach, headed by controversial businessman Frank Stronach – which took 5.7% at the last Austrian general election in 2013. Unfortunately the grand coalition of conservatives and social democrats that keeps the FPÖ out of power is likely to continue for another two years. On April 25th this year however there is an Austrian presidential election: polls suggest that the FPÖ's candidate Norbert Hofer might get into the second-round run-off but would then lose to any conservative, social democrat or green opponent.

Though Austria's presidency is a mainly ceremonial role (unlike France), an FPÖ success would be a political earthquake, greatly boosting the party's strongest allies – Marine Le Pen in France and Geert Wilders in the Netherlands. The unprecedented importance of this election was highlighted at the start of March when one of the leading candidates – Alexander Van der Bellen of the Green Party – stated that he would not necessarily invite the FPÖ to form a government even if they were the clear victors in a general election: the implication is that he would abuse his presidential powers to dissolve Parliament and order new elections, so as to avoid having to accept a "far right" government. Van der Bellen is the former Professor of Economics at the University of Vienna and is seen as a frontrunner in the presidential election, since his personal prestige and electoral support is far greater then the Green Party itself.

Nothing of this kind has really happened in postwar Europe – though in Germany both in the days of the Kaisers and the Weimar Republic there was frequent recourse to "rule by decree" when the balance of parliamentary forces was inconvenient to the establishment. American readers will be familiar with constitutional confrontations between President and Congress, but there are three important differences between this regular Washington scenario and the highly irregular developments in Vienna. Firstly, the Austrian Presidency is meant to be a mainly ceremonial role – unlike the occupant of the White House, he is not usually viewed as having been elected with his own democratic mandate to make partisan political interventions. Secondly, he has the constitutional right to order the dissolution of Parliament, which U.S. Presidents might dearly love to do with Congress but of course cannot!

However this power is only supposed to be used in Austria when there is an intractable party split in Parliament that cannot be resolved in any stable coalition. Thirdly and most importantly, the practical political situation in Austria today presents the strong likelihood of the FPÖ advancing to be the largest single party, but without a clear majority: in which case the President would normally be expected to invite FPÖ leader Heinz-Christian Strache to attempt to form a government – it would then be Strache's choice rather than the President's as to whether such efforts were futile and new elections were required. Van der Bellen's intervention raises the prospect of a constitutional crisis in the near future, where against the background of millions of illegal immigrants massing on Austria's borders – literally at the Gates of Vienna – a constitutional coup denies the clear winners of a democratic election their right to form a government.

Can anyone doubt that in such a situation, governmental authority would devolve to whoever has the power to control the streets?

And if this proved to be Austria's fate, who can doubt that an example would have been set for the rest of Europe? That's one reason why electoral politics, street politics and cultural struggle are not alternative paths for 21st century nationalists, but complementary spheres of activity.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Letters From Readers

Sir – Newcastle Central Library recently held a book launch for *Roses and Revolutionists* by local city labour councillor Nigel Todd. Dr. Charlotte Alston, senior lecturer in history at Northumbria University was there among others to help advertise the work along with a few songs from a left-wing leaning lass.

The book is about Clousden Hill Communist Colony that in May 1895 took out a lease on 18 acres of land at Clousden Hill Farm in Forest Hall, Newcastle, and started on an ill fated "workers paradise" social experiment. The scheme lasted about three years and was a failure. The well intentioned but flawed scheme of foreign intellectuals was soon floundering even when they were putting in "an average of 19 hours a day, including Sunday." If he thinks that's a wonderful idea I'd recommend that Councillor Nigel Todd does not mention it to his trade union friends, even if he does refer to himself as a "Marxist within the Labour Party."

While keen to show some working class grit and grime and getting himself photographed leaning on a spade in a local allotment, Todd is a supporter of Labour's Jeremy Corbyn, who by the way is part Geordie as his father was born at nearby East Boldon – but not everyone loves the new leader who is a great admirer of Socialist Venezuela.

Tamara Flores, 56, and a former school teacher, said: "I would ask him have you ever been to Venezuela. It's rich to make judgements from afar. I would tell him to live for a month in Venezuela without his privileges then we can talk about how the system works. I wouldn't recommend it to anybody."

In oil-rich "Socialist" Venezuela you can wait in queues for five hours to get basic goods such as toilet rolls, inflation is ski high, crime is rampant and they now have the world's second highest murder rate. Professional people have left the country in droves and this has added to the difficulties of ordinary people. But while the far left continues to jump through hoops to make socialism work they remain blinkered to the fact that it doesn't. Their good intentions come to nothing and actually inflicted more suffering on those that they claimed to represent.

It's unfortunate that the Marxist revolutionaries of 1917 did not know of the failure of Newcastle's Clousden Hill experiment. It would have saved the lives of tens of millions of people and the suffering of hundreds of millions more in a failed attempt to build a better world that created a monster.

Yours sincerely,

Gordon Stridiron, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

Sir – The EU referendum is not just about the Euro. Or the fact we're having to bailout a currency we chose not to join. It is not the Euro sclerosis – the fact that the trade block we joined in the early 1970s which then accounted for 36 percent of world GDP, will account for less than 15 percent in 2020. It is not even really about the anti-democratic nature of having decisions made for you in Brussels. Today, for example, we learn that unelected and unaccountable Euro-crats want to prevent us from asking if those claiming benefits in Britain are entitled to them. No. The reason we need to quit the EU is even more elemental than all that.

Put simply, Europe cannot best be organised by deliberate design. From the Common Fisheries Policy to the common currency, being part of the EU means trying to do things according to some kind of "blue print" determined by a Brussels elite. It makes things more or less bound to go wrong. Indeed, the more insulated from public accountability the Euro System has become, the more inept it is.

By withdrawing from the EU, we would make it possible to organise economic and social affairs in this country not by deliberate design from the top down, but more organically and spontaneously. From the bottom up. Instead of common financial service rules, we might instead allow competing exchanges to offer different approaches and see which one works. Rather than a Common Agricultural Policy for millions of farmers,

we might, you know, allow millions of farmers to each have their own farm policy for their farm.

In an increasingly networked and interdependent world, the more successful societies are those that allow more decentralised decision making, by harnessing and balancing opposing forces. Britain's refusal to be reconciled to being in the EU is not ultimately anything to do with flags or anthems. It's because we know in our bones that it is a daft way to run a whole continent. I suspect it is not only us Brits who will soon be demanding the freedom to opt out sooner rather than later?

Best regards,

Amanda Hough, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire

Sir – I would like to thank Bill Baillie for his thought-provoking and well-argued article 'Should We Stay Or Should We Go?' in *H&D* 71. He makes a very valid point that there is far more Afro-Asian immigration into Britain than kindred European immigration from the Continent. It is certainly true that we are still English, Scottish, Welsh, Cornish, Manx, Ulster-Irish etc, within the UK, just as we are still British, Irish, French, German, Italian, Polish, and so on within the European Union, despite the many flaws of the British and European Parliaments. It is good for *H&D* readers to consider both sides of the debate on whether Britain should vote to remain within the European Union, or vote to leave.

There have always been differing views on the European Question within our ranks. During the 1975 Referendum on the then European Economic Community (EEC) or Common Market, John Bean (like Bill, a former member of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement), the leader of the Mark II British National Party, promoted the case for a "Yes" vote in the pages of John Tyndall's National Front *Spearhead* journal. JB invited JT to reply with his views supporting a "No" vote, which he did. Today's NF is anti-EU but promotes cultural and sporting links between Europeans. The British Movement is also anti-EU but wants to build a National Socialist Europe for Europeans. The League of St George was, and is, unique in British Nationalism in promoting Mosley's post-war idea of "Britain First in Europe A Nation".

There are still differing views within the Tory Right and the Labour

Left on Europe. During the early years of the Conservative Monday Club, the leadership tended to avoid the European issue as there were Club members on both sides of the divide. One Club MP, Geoffrey Rippon was so pro-EEC he was known as "Mr Europe", while another Club MP, Sir Teddy Taylor was opposed to the EEC, citing the fishing issue.

Tory and Unionist MP Enoch Powell was opposed to mass coloured immigration, but he campaigned against the EEC with Left-wing Labour MP, Tony Benn who opposed "racialist" immigration controls! We are seeing a return of such strange temporary alliances of Right and Left in 2016 – witness the somewhat bizarre spectacle of UKIP leader, Nigel Farage and Left-wing firebrand, George Galloway, leader of the Respect Party appearing together, at recent meetings of the Grassroots Out (GO) campaign against the EU. Mr Farage is pro-Israel while Mr Galloway is pro-Palestinian and Anti-Zionist! Farage says he needs Galloway to pull in the Muslim and ethnic minority vote, because UKIP does not in the main appeal to such people.

It will be interesting to see if UKIP will become redundant after the Referendum, as they are mostly a single issue party on Europe, with immigration added on as an afterthought. Perhaps when the Referendum has come and gone, Messrs Farage and Galloway will both go back to attacking one another, who knows? (The daily Communist Party of Britain newspaper, *Morning Star*, which is anti-EU, has been critical of the Galloway-Farage Alliance, while the Communist Party of Great Britain newspaper *Weekly Worker* is pro-EU.)

During 1939-1940, British Fascists and the Independent Labour Party (ILP) were both campaigning for Peace. No doubt in the religious arena too, there will be Christians, Pagans, Odinists and those of all religious persuasions and none, on both sides of today's European argument.

Personally speaking for myself, I will be listening to both sides of the Referendum debate before deciding which way to cast my vote this coming June 23rd, 2016.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Best, Horsham, Sussex

Sir – With the British nationalist scene in complete disarray at a golden moment when White Nationalists are marching ever stronger both in Europe and the USA, it is time for us to heal the troubles of the past and start to build bridges instead of barriers. The National Front is the oldest serving vehicle of White Nationalism. We are an umbrella that all British Nationalists can come under. Let us forget old fall-outs, grudges and petty problems and extend a welcome to our comrades now in other groups and parties no matter the problems of the past.

In the face of a World Enemy set on the destruction of the White race, all divisions are but foolishness. 1967 is now a long time away, but just as we did then we must do so again – rally all British nationalists – forget past differences – shake hands not shake fists……and let us come together again as one…….. and make a great British nationalist movement! As a great man once said – "When human hearts break and human souls despair, then from the twilight of the past the great conquerors of distress and care, of disgrace and misery, of spiritual slavery and physical compulsion, look down upon them and hold out their eternal hands to despairing mortals! Woe to the people that is ashamed to take them!"

For Race and Nation,

Eddy Morrison, Leeds, Yorkshire

Sir – I would like to remind *H&D* readers that 2016 is the fortieth anniversary of Robert Relf's brave stand against the tyrannical race laws. Robert Relf passed away in October 2014, and there was no obituary to him in *H&D*. He was a great inspiration to my interest and support for British nationalism and he will always be a real example to our race and nation. So please put an article in *H&D* – which is with no doubt the best nationalist publication in this country today – this year in memory to this brave man.

Yours sincerely,

George Hinks, London, England

Editor's reply: We would have loved to have put an obituary in H&D *for Robert Relf, however nobody sent us one. And we did not have the full information to write one ourselves. However, we will do as you suggest and publish an article on Robert Relf later this year.*

Sir – A progress report on the rebuilding of the National Alliance organization: It has been an uphill struggle restoring trust in the group that the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) – the anti-White "hate watchdogs" – still describe as "once the best organized and financed hate group in America." The tax-exempt SPLC has a $300,000,000 endowment with which to "fight hate" (read: any group that advocates for the interests of the White majority.) In a recent televised, government-funded PBS TV (Public Broadcasting System) interview, the top SPLC spokesman states, "what we try to do is bust up the [pro-White] groups. We try to sow discord among the organizations, show that the people who lead these organizations are hypocrites, corrupt, and so on, to give people a chance to look at what they have gotten involved in and maybe reconsider it. [SPLC's systematic subversion] absolutely works." *H&D* readers well understand that leaders of pro-White groups are not generally "hypocrites, corrupt and so on." It requires exceptional moral courage for Whites to speak truth to power and attempt openly to organize our people – notorious "hate watchdogs" and their paid *agents provocateurs* be damned! This same SPLC mouthpiece recently wrote to one of our members, a recent university graduate, blackmailing her with threats to expose her Alliance association, put photos of her on the Internet and terrorize her parents and grandparents if she doesn't quit the Alliance and give SPLC everything she knows about our group's leadership. Imagine that. This professional "hate watchdog" boasted, "We will end the National Alliance...that is what we do." The SPLC blackmail threat was rebuked and reported by our courageous young female member.

The group of former Alliance members calling themselves NARRG (National Alliance Reform and Restoration Group) sued my predecessor, Chairman Erich Gliebe – who has been equated with Nick Griffin in *H&D* – for $2 million in January, 2014. After I was appointed Chairman later that year by the board of directors, we hired an exceptional corporate attorney to defend the NA from this destructive lawsuit. In March a court ruled that the NARRG plaintiffs did not have standing to bring that civil action, so we are well on the way to have the lawsuit thrown out. Some other former Alliance members have used the courts more recently to bring civil and criminal actions against me and the NA, openly aligning themselves not only with NARRG but with known SPLC paid informants.

These efforts to destroy the NA will fail. Our resurgent organization is receiving so much enemy flak because we are "over the target," so to speak. In WWII when B-17 heavy bombers made the long flights from Britain to bomb German targets the phrase was coined, "If we are not receiving flak, we are not over the target." The closer to the target the more intense was the anti-aircraft flak. We must be doing something right, kinsmen.

Best wishes to you all,

Will White Williams, National Alliance Chairman, Tennessee

Sir – There are tons of books and websites about how to build an organization, how to run a campaign etc. These are produced by experts in the subject. Make use of them. Read, learn and apply. One problem we have is retaining people once we have them. That is an area that needs a lot of work. Imagine if we had retained almost all of the recruits we have lost over the years? With each growth spurt we would become even bigger and more influential! Research and find out why people give up and walk away. Then fix it. Sad to say, but when it stops being fun a lot of people will burn out and walk out. Lack of progress depresses them as well. Establish some goals you can meet to show them progress is being made. Anyway keep up the good work, *H&D* is an excellent magazine.

Yours sincerely,

John Alder, Port St. Lucie, Florida

Movement News Update

There were no local by-election candidates from any nationalist parties during February, March or April 2016, so again attention focused on UKIP's electoral performance. The sad truth is that not only do we not have any electorally successful nationalist movement, even the ultra-cautious anti-immigration stance of UKIP is not making progress.

UKIP members might have hoped for an upset in Measham South ward, **NW Leicestershire**, at a by-election on February 4th which followed the arrest of the council's Labour group leader Tom Neilson on charges of drug dealing. Despite these unfortunate circumstances, Labour easily held the seat though UKIP managed a strong third place with 23.5% at their first attempt in the ward.

On February 11th a by-election occurred in Lower Stoke ward, **Coventry**, which the BNP had contested every year from 2007 to 2014 but of course had no candidate this year. Lower Stoke has many very poor white working-class voters, but also many students and non-whites. Both UKIP and Labour had Asian Sikh candidates in the by-election: UKIP's candidate Harjinder Singh Sehmi was once a Labour councillor elsewhere in Coventry from 2010 to 2014 but defected to UKIP in October 2014. Labour easily won the by-election, with the UKIP vote falling from 18.3% to 13.5%.

A bigger disappointment for UKIP was in West End North ward, **Eastleigh**, in the constituency where Diane James finished a very close runner-up at a famous parliamentary by-election in 2013. Later that year UKIP won ten county council seats across Hampshire, but as so often the party has proved unable to translate this headline result into grassroots progress. In West End North UKIP's vote had already fallen from 25% in 2014 to 15.4% in 2015; then slipped further to 10.5% at the by-election.

Meanwhile on the same day in Cranford ward, **Hounslow** (a majority Asian ward near Heathrow airport) UKIP's vote fell from 13.3% to 4.2%.

At last on February 18th UKIP managed to increase their vote in a local by-election, having seen decline (often steep) almost everywhere in recent months. Roger Dicker in the Newmarket & Red Lodge division of **Suffolk** polled 31.4% (up 3.1% since the previous contest in 2013). UKIP has nine county councillors in Suffolk and (unlike Hampshire and many other counties) this result will give them hope of progress at next year's county elections. More typical were four other by-elections across England on the same day, where UKIP's vote was well down.

Despite their nationwide collapse, the BNP did well to complete the arduous nominating process for the London mayoral and GLA elections, but will face competition in both contests from the anti-Muslim party Britain First. Sadly therefore the BNP is heading for its worst ever London results.

Another important UKIP target was St James ward, **Dudley**, on February 25th. This area is part of the Black Country racial battleground where at various times in recent decades the NF, BNP and UKIP have polled strongly. The ward is more than 75% white and is near Dudley town centre: the BNP was a strong third here in 2006 with 21.3%, well ahead of UKIP who were fifth with 12.2%. Yet the position soon reversed and UKIP won the ward in 2008.

Unsurprisingly UKIP put a big effort into this St James by-election, and managed a slight increase: as in 2012, 2014 and 2015 they were runners-up, this time with 30.3% (up 2.3%). Some observers might think that in circumstances where almost every headline seems to be about Europe or immigration/asylum (UKIP's strongest issues) the party should actually be winning a few by-elections, including this one.

In two other by-elections on the same day, UKIP's vote fell – including another Dudley ward, Kingswinford North & Wall Heath, where the UKIP vote more than halved, down from 21.1% to 9.7%. Yet another UKIP disappointment was in Bloomfield ward, **Blackpool**, on March 3rd, where the party's vote fell from 25.1% to 15.1%. This is a more than 90% White ward, and has significant unemployment and other social problems.

Movement activists are preparing for a number of significant elections on May 5th, with the fewest candidates (but the most parties!) for many years. Both the BNP and Britain First are contesting the highest profile election for Mayor of **London**, as well as putting up a full slate of candidates for the Greater London Assembly's city-wide list, which offers the best chance for nationalist success as it is elected proportionally. Richard Barnbrook of the BNP was elected on this list system in 2008. Effectively a small party needs 5% to win a GLA seat, and can gain a second seat with not much more than 6%, yet even without this latest split, it was impossible to imagine a seat being gained this year. It is important for nationalists to keep an electoral campaigning force alive, and those who do so deserve our thanks, but the only realistic question this year is not whether a nationalist will be elected to the GLA, but whether UKIP will gain two, one or zero seats.

Longstanding activist Dave Furness is the BNP's candidate and also heads the party list; while Britain First leader Paul Golding (once Nick Griffin's top acolyte in the BNP) is Britain First's mayoral candidate and number two to Jayda Fransen on their list. The only nationalist candidate in a GLA constituency is Richard Edmonds in **Croydon & Sutton**, but outside the capital the biggest surprise of the local council elections is that the BNP this year has fewer candidates than the NF!

There are eight NF candidates in the various council elections and seven BNP, though the most realistic target campaign is John Rowe's effort in Marsden ward, **Pendle**, where the other council seat is held by his party's last remaining councillor. The former BNP stronghold of Amber Valley (at the eastern edge of Derbyshire) is one of the many areas where the party has now disappeared: instead there are two NF candidates this year. Once again **Birmingham** NF has put up a creditable effort with a slate of three candidates, and some of the party's senior figures are standing in their usual areas: former chairman Kevin Bryan in **Rossendale**, Chris Jackson in **Calderdale** and *Stormfront* moderator Nick Walsh in **Hull**.

Meanwhile the BNP is down to just two candidates in **Burnley**, where they were once the official opposition on the council. Both of these candidates are paid party officials who have moved to Burnley from southern England – the actual Burnley BNP branch no longer really exists. There are also solitary BNP candidates scattered across formerly strong branches. While the BNP and NF now seem roughly equivalent in numbers, the point is that until recently the BNP was so much stronger. In 2012 (though already in perceptible decline) the BNP had more candidates in one council area – South Tyneside – than they have in every English council combined this year.

As predicted in our previous issue, a new nationalist party was registered in mid-March 2016, just in time to field five candidates at this year's elections. This is British Resistance, which has grown out of Jack Sen's umbrella group British Renaissance (*see book review on pages 14-15*). Mr Sen's colleague Carl Mason heads a slate of three

candidates in **Worcester**, while there are two candidates in **Salford**, which until recently was one of the last remaining functioning BNP branches.

Meanwhile the British Democratic Party, which once seemed the most likely beneficiary of the BNP's collapse, has only one candidate this year – Dr Jim Lewthwaite in **Bradford** – though in fairness the BDP's strongest region in Leicestershire has no elections this year. The English Democrats, who attracted some of the BNP's best and brightest in 2011, are still in business with sixteen council candidates, though most of the ex-BNP element has now dropped out. Most ED effort will go into the Police and Crime Commissioner elections, though they have only four candidates even here, rather than the advertised fourteen.

For details on the 2016 elections see the *H&D* website at **www.heritageanddestiny.com** – a full report on the election results and their implications for the movement will appear in our next issue.

As noted in *H&D* 71, there are four rival organisations seeking to mobilise street activities against the increasing masses of immigrant invaders (though sadly most of these groups mistakenly view the crisis through the distorting prism of religion). After events during January and February run by the first three of these organisations (Britain First, the new Pegida UK, and an alliance between NF street activists, the South East Alliance and the North West Infidels) the remnants of the English Defence League tried to mobilise for a rally in Preston city centre (only a few miles from *H&D*'s office in Ribbleton) on February 20th. Around 120 EDL supporters turned up – though in truth many of these were not committed to the surviving EDL factional leadership and would have turned up to any event of this type being held in the area.

Richard Edmonds (*centre*) addresses a protest rally opposite the German Embassy in London, opposing moves by the German authorities to ban the nationalist party NPD. Fellow speakers included *H&D*'s assistant editor Peter Rushton and Larry Nunn of Western Spring.

H&D editor Mark Cotterill attended the pre-march drink in the *Black A Moor Head* pub and reported that small groups of EDLers travelled from as far afield as London, Essex, Milton Keynes, the North East and Wolverhampton (who were by far the largest group there – not the North East as *Hope Not Hate* wrongly reported).

Considering that EDL rallies once regularly attracted thousands of demonstrators, it's clear that they are in an irreversible downward spiral – but much less clear which of their competitors (if any) will attract the majority of former EDL stalwarts. The North West Infidels put in another bid for the succession on February 27th, when an activity widely advertised for Manchester city centre was switched to Liverpool, wrongfooting "anti-fascist" demonstrators. It's not clear just how successful the Liverpool event was on the day, with Merseyside Police adopting a heavyhanded approach. NWI organiser Shane Calvert (AKA Diddyman) and several colleagues were later arrested and taken down to Kent, for allegedly organising a riot in Dover on January 30th during the anti-immigration march (reported in our previous *Movement News*). Also unclear is just what the relationship between NWI and the NF is going to be, with some NF leaders concerned that their essentially political and electorally-focused party is being dragged into potentially unlawful and violent confrontations with the far left (though far left violence is nothing like so serious as it was during the 1970s, '80s and '90s).

On February 27th in central London – the same day as NWI's Liverpool activity – 50 representatives from various nationalist groups held a rally outside the German Embassy, protesting against the proposed banning of the NPD (*see pages 16-19*). Speakers included Richard Edmonds of the NF, Larry Nunn of Western Spring, Lady Michèle Renouf, Jez Turner of London Forum, former BNP activist Kevin Layzell, Mike Whitby of British Voice, a representative of New British Union, and your correspondent. Demonstrators included members of the above groups as well as the BNP, UKIP and National Action. We expected potential trouble from the far left, since tens of thousands of leftists were marching just a mile away as part of an anti-nuclear event addressed by Labour Party leader Jeremy Corbyn. However the event proceeded with no trouble whatsoever. Video footage can be seen on the *H&D* website at **www.heritageanddestiny.com**

Two weeks later on March 12th, the NWI (minus most of its leaders) joined up with National Action and a few NFers to hold another flash demo, this time in Blackpool. Around 50 attended and by all accounts the event passed off peacefully as the expected anti-fascist counter demonstration failed to turn up.

A week later on March 19th over 5,000 assorted left wing/anti-fascist/Irish republican types, including Labour's new leader Jeremy Corbyn marched through central London demanding even more refugees be admitted into our already overcrowded country. To their credit 30-odd Britain First members (minus their leaders Paul Golding and Jayda Fransen who for the time being are banned from attending political demonstrations) held a counter demonstration, holding up placards with the slogan "Veterans before Refugees", which by all accounts greatly upset comrades Corbyn and Co.

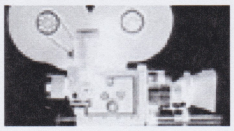
On April 2nd three different events took place in England. About ten nationalists including several from the New Dawn Party (effectively the faction that lost control of the NF at the start of last year) attended a demonstration organised by Eddy Stampton in Golders Green, north London. This is probably the best known Jewish area of Britain, where the activities of the so-called Shomrim (an officially encouraged private Jewish police force) had already led to protests last year. Mr Stampton had originally planned a demo in Golders Green almost a year ago, but was forced to relocate to Whitehall: he promised to return to Golders Green, and made good on this pledge even though numbers were inevitably low due to the impracticality of advertising the event widely in advance. Jez Turner of London Forum was the sole speaker, and the event can be viewed on YouTube via **www.jewishrepublic.com**

A far more widely advertised event was the latest in a series of confrontations in Dover between anti-immigration campaigners and the far left. The march was organised by Paul Pitt of the South East Alliance, whose politics were originally anti-Muslim but have become more radical since splitting from the EDL. Pitt and the SEA are now allied with the North West Infidels and National Front, but this latest demo had much smaller numbers than the previous two, probably because of various police forces having raided and arrested participants from the last event.

The EDL's founder Stephen Yaxley Lennon and his allies, in what purports to be the British arm of the German anti-Muslim movement Pegida, held their second demonstration in Birmingham. Pegida UK aims to be the respectable face of anti-Islamism, but is still struggling to attract significant numbers. Despite the EDL's lacklustre leadership, relatively few have been tempted to join up with their former boss. Fewer than 150 demonstrators turned up despite the event having been very widely advertised.

It's really the same old story both among the various electorally focused parties, and the Islam-obsessed street movements. Once a movement starts to decline and fragment, many of those who flocked to join in the glory years end up not backing any of the rival factions – opting instead to join nothing at all. Despite the continuing media focus on Islamist extremism, former EDL supporters have now found something more exciting to do with their time: or perhaps they have worked out that ISIS terrorism and immigrant crime are not part of some international Muslim conspiracy but are quite unrelated phenomena.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

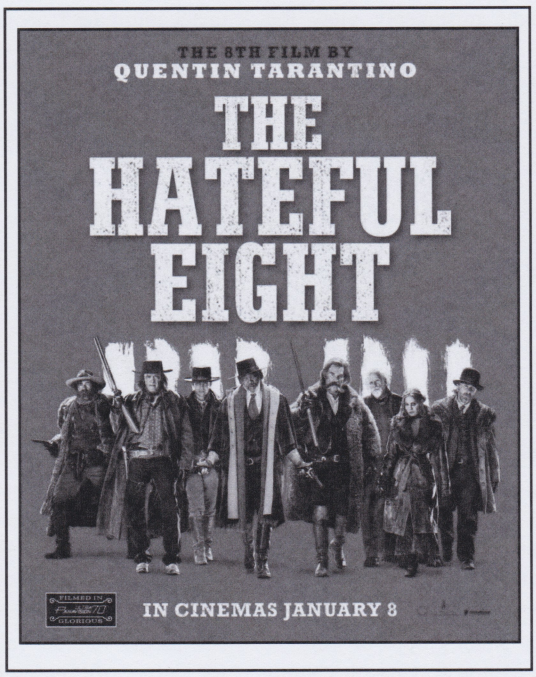


Movie Review - *The Hateful Eight*

Released UK – January 2016. Distributed by Entertainment Film Distributors. Directed by: Quentin Tarantino; Rated: R; Running time: 187 minutes.

I've always liked Westerns because they're decent, they avoid Political Correctness (not too many Gay Muslim East-Indians in the Old West) and they evoke the virtues of America. However, *The Hateful Eight* (like *Brokeback Mountain, A Million Ways to Die in the West* and *Django Unchained*) subverts and flips the Western and turns it into something warped. How did we go from Howard Hawks and John Ford to the depths of Quentin Tarantino?

It's been a long time since I've seen a Western on the big screen. I missed *Django Unchained* because I heard it was racistly anti-White from beginning to end. So why watch a film which mocks my heritage?



I heard *The Hateful Eight* was violent. I can stomach movie violence. Although I thought *The Wild Bunch* was over the top (and I did not enjoy its glamorization of scum who slaughter American soldiers) I could deal with it. However, the violence in this film is . . . repugnant.

It was filmed in 70mm in the American mountains with a score by Ennio Morricone and starred Kurt Russell so I thought, "Maybe this one will be good." I was wrong.

It was the most anti-White, anti-Southern, anti-decent Everything in Western Civilization film I have ever seen. Vic Morrow's daughter, Jennifer Jason Leigh should be ashamed of herself.

Bruce Dern? He's always been a liberal idiot so I understand why he was in this movie. Kurt Russell? Surprised. As for Samuel L. Jackson....

This is another in a long line of Tarantino and the Weinstein Brothers' blood-soaked revenge fantasies. Set sometime in the decade following the US Civil War, the film begins with the chance meeting of two bounty hunters during a blizzard in Wyoming.

John "The Hangman" Ruth (Kurt Russell) is transporting his prisoner, Daisy Domergue (Jennifer Jason Leigh), by stagecoach to the town of Red Rock where she will be hanged. As they pass through the snow-covered mountains, they come upon Major Marquis Warren (Samuel L. Jackson), a former slave and Union soldier turned bounty hunter. Of course no black man was ever an officer in the Civil War or for another fifty years afterward.

Warren is stranded in the cold with the bodies of three men he has killed. Ruth reluctantly allows his rival to board. Tensions increase when the stagecoach passengers encounter another stranded traveler, Chris Mannix (Walton Goggins). Mannix claims to be the new sheriff of Red Rock. A former Confederate soldier, he proves to be a loud-mouthed racist – as are all White men in this movie.

As the weather grows more severe, the three men, with their prisoner in tow, decide to take shelter at a nearby hotel and restaurant called Minnie's Haberdashery. Run by a kind black woman and her sister. Among those already waiting out the storm at Minnie's are professional executioner/hang man Oswaldo Mobray (Tim Roth), cowboy Joe Gage (Michael Madsen), former Confederate general Sandy Smithers (Bruce Dern) and Bob "The Mexican" (Demián Bichir).

This truly is a repugnant film. It marks the third time that Tarantino has projected his revenge fantasies into the past in order to settle scores cinematically. First, he sent Jewish-American soldiers to unleash hell on the Nazis in *Inglourious Basterds* (reviewed in *H&D* 38). Then came *Django Unchained* and the massacre of slave-owners. Now Tarantino drains the racists of the post-Civil War United States of their blood as well.

With each new film, Tarantino is compelled to outdo himself in terms of violent imagery and a depraved scenario. The disturbing sequence in *The Hateful Eight* involves a story told by Warren to General Smithers, who has come to Wyoming to provide a tombstone for the grave of his son, missing and presumed dead. As it turns out, the General's son went to Wyoming to kill Warren and bring back his head for a $5,000 reward. He failed. Warren captured his would-be killer, stripped him naked and forced him to march through the snow for two hours. He then orally sodomized and kills him, all of which is shown in flashback. Tarantino intends his audience to find all of this hilariously funny and "cool." It is neither.

Tarantino's view of American history, to the extent that he has one at all, essentially conforms to the view espoused by those on the left obsessed with racial politics. Racism is the root of all evil, the original sin of American society in which everyone is implicated. The most progressive thing one can do is expose how monstrous everyone was then (and is now).

For his part, Warren participated in the Civil War not for any great ideal, not even for his own freedom. He tells Mannix, "You joined the war to keep Niggers in chains. I joined to kill crackers." Most disturbingly, Warren and Mannix do ultimately find common ground – in the pleasure they derive from brutally executing another human being.

So what conclusions does Tarantino want us to draw from such filth? Revealingly, Tarantino has made a film in which bounty hunters are the heroes and no sympathy is reserved for their prisoner (Leigh), who is every bit as nasty and cruel as any other character in the film. We are invited to laugh as they repeatedly beat her.

Great works of art encourage empathy toward one's fellow human beings. Tarantino's films encourage contempt for them and require a certain alienation from them in order to enjoy the spectacle he inflicts on viewers. The man is a self-loathing lunatic. Michael Jackson was a self-hating black man who tried to become White. Rachel Dolezal is a self-hating White woman who tried to become black. Quentin Tarantino is a self-hating White man who can't stop virtue-signaling to other races how cool he is for hating White men.

There are some other Westerns playing right now. *Diablo* with Clint Eastwood's son, Scott, as the star. *Bone Tomahawk* with Kurt Russell again (who was great as Wyatt Earp over twenty years ago) and *The Revenant* with Leonardo DiCaprio. I doubt any of them will be as brutally repugnant as *The Hateful Eight.* "Hateful" is an apt description.

Larry Talbot, Reston, Virginia

Editor's note: I had considered reviewing this movie myself after watching it in Australia, during my trip down-under in January. I went along to the Reading cinema (in the plush Westfield West Lakes shopping centre, near Port Adelaide) with my host – H&D Patron – Jock Spooner who had recommended the movie, but turned out hating it. Jock said to me on the way out if he had not been with me, he would have walked out halfway through. I felt honoured! Anyway, back to the movie itself.

Saying director Quentin Tarantino loves to shock, would be a massive understatement, right? And the word Nigger has never been used so often in one movie before, right? So I'm guessing Tarantino was out to shock the audience, right? Well not actually all the audience, as remember Jock Spooner and I were there!